The Columbian.

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Card of Instruction. Act of June 19th, 1891.

DIRECTION TO VOTERS.

SECTION 22. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot check-list by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the said name and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space enclosed by the guard-rail, unless his right to vote be challenged.

No person whose name is not on the said list, or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen, shall be admitted within said guard rail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name, if not on the check-list, shall then be added to both lists.

As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail the election officer having charge of the ballot shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to the said voter, but shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside, as provided in section fifteen of this act, shall be the only wording visible, and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in the same manner.

Not more than one ballot shall be given to a voter, except as provided in section twenty-six of this act. As soon as a voter receives a ballot, the letter "B" shall be marked against his name on the margin of the ballot-check-list, but no record of the number of the ballots shall be made on the said list.

Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States, or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided, shall be allowed in said enclosed space at one time.

SECTION 23. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall, forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) opposite the party name or political designation of a group of candidates, or opposite the name of the candidate of his choice, for each office to be filled, or by inserting in blank space provided there for any name not already on the ballot, and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) against the answer which he desires to give.

Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment, the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted.

After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the enclosed space he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box, who shall, without unfolding the ballot, number it as required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, placing the said number in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot, immediately to the left of the folding line printed thereon, and no where else, and shall then at once fold the corner at the folding line and fasten it securely down with the adhesive paste, so as to cover the number on the ballot, so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box.

The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited.

SECTION 24. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another, except when given the help allowed by section twenty seven of this act, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all such compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to occupy the same.

No voter not an election officer shall be allowed to re-enter the enclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described.

Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting check-list by the officer having charge thereof as soon as he has cast his vote, in the manner now provided by law.

It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observance of the provisions of this section, to keep order in the room in which the voting is held, and to see that no more persons are admitted within the enclosed space than are allowed by this act. Each party which has, by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board, sent to the proper officer a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a nomination paper as provided in sections two and three of this act, shall be allowed to appoint three electors to act as watchers at each voting place, without expense to the county one of whom shall be allowed to remain outside of the enclosed space

Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, or if the election be held in a township or borough, from the auditors of the same, stating his name, names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents, and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so.

Until the polls are closed no person shall be allowed in the room outside of the said enclosed space, except these watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any one time, who are awaiting their turn to prepare their ballots, and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace.

No person, when within the voting room, shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within the said room, except as required by law.

SECTION 25. No list or memorandum of the names of voters, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting room by any person or officer, nor shall any list or memorandum of the numbers marked upon the ballots be made or kept, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law; *Provided*, That any voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot, and the watchers may keep their poll books and challenge lists.

After the closing of the polls and before the ballot boxes are opened all the lists of voters upon which the numbers of the ballots are recorded, as now required by law, shall be placed in separate sealed covers, properly marked, and the stubs of all the ballots used, together with all unused ballots, and the ballot check-list, shall also be enclosed in a sealed package properly designating the voting, place which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and neither the said package nor the said lists of voters shall thereafter be opened, except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest, or upon the order of a court of a competent jurisdiction.

SECTION. 26 No person, other than the election officers, shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place.

If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled, and at the close of the polls shall be secured in an envelope sealed and sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots case.

SECTION 27. If any voter declares to the judge of election that, by reason of disability, he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

SECTION 28. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted.

Ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

To vote a straight Democratic ticket, make a cross in the square to the right of the word "Democratic" wherever it appears on the ticket, thus :

Democratic	X

There are but three places to mark.

TO CONTEST THE WILL.

Mrs. Margaret Hummel died recently in Wilkesbarre.

The estate is estimated as being worth about $35,000. The will divided it as follows :

To Mrs. Sarah J. Graham of Bloomsburg, her sister, her garnet ring.

To Mrs. Mattie Jones, of Bloomsburg, her sister, her diamond ring.

To Miss Carrie Evarts, of Espytown, her niece, her earrings and breastpin.

To her niece, Miss Flora E. Jones, of Brooklyn, N. Y., her valuable bracelets.

To Mrs. Alice Trembly, of Espytown, a niece, her silver set.

To Lillia Keller, of Bloomsburg a niece her gold watch.

To Mrs. Lizzie Zimmerman, of of Wilkesbarre, a cousin, $200.

Tony Keller, of Bloomsburg, her nephew, $1,000.

To Jerry S. Hall $5,000 in cash and her property, 75 by 192 feet, on Barney street, with two handsome houses thereon, valued at $7,000, including her grey horse, harness, buggy, sleigh, robes, etc.

The balance of her estate to be sold and to be shared alike among her three sisters, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Keller.

Jerry Hall and Lizzie Stewart are appointed executors.

A petition has been presented to Register of Wills Weaver of Luzerne county by Mattie M. Jones, Sarah J. Graham and Susan Ann Keller, sisters of the deceased, and T. Keller, a nephew, to revoke the probate of the will. The substance of the petition is as follows : "That the will was probated October 18th. That your petitioners were not heard and had no knowledge of the probation. That they can produce testimony to prove that at the time of the execution of the said will the said testatrix was not in the usual exercise of her faculties. That the excitement attending the execution of said paper was so great as to unsettle her mind, and that the said will was drawn in disregard of her often expressed desires. Nor was the entire will, after it had been written, read over to testator. That she was laboring under great and unusual excitement, and physically and mentally incapable of making said will. That about August 8, 1892, an operation was perform on her for tumor, that she was unper aneathetice, and that after the operaiion she continued weak in mind and body to the time of her death. That the will was drawn up and executed on August 31, and while she was intensely suffering from the operation. That the chief beneficiary of the will, one Jerry Hall, exercised undue influence over the mind of the deceased, that he was continually present ordering and directing what should be done, and that he controlled her disordered mind. That when the will was about to be executed it was necessary to prop the executrix up in bed and that Hall prevented her relatives ank next of kin from having access to the rooms or to consult with the deceased

That your petitioners can prove that Jerry Hall is no relative of the deceased, that he is a married man with a wife and several children living whom he abandoned several years ago and that during this time he has assumed and exercised virtual possession of said testairix's house and property and prevented her relatives from communicating with her.

A rule was granted to show cause why probate sqall not be stricken off and letters testomentary granted to Jeremiah S. Hall and Elizabeth Stewart shall not be revoked.
Returnable Monday, Nov. 14.

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

During the campaign now near its close, Democratic meetings have been held through the county, and speeches have been made by the following persons :

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Col. J. G. Freeze, B. F. Zarr, Charles G. Barkley, A. L. Fritz, A. C. Freas, Fred Ikeler, Thos. B. Hanly, Robt. Buckingham, William Crisman, J. M. Clark, J. K. Bittenbender, W. H. Snyder, Guy Jacoby, E. M. Tewksbury, C. A. Small, John R. Sharpless, R. R. Little. Senator Herring has been out almost constantly making speeches through the state.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a democratic meeting in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, Saturday evening November 5th. The meeting will be called at eight o'clock. Every democrat should be present to hear the cheering words concerning the election of Grover Cleveland. A special invitation is extended to the ladies to be present.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following persons are appointed to act as Vigilance committees in the several districts, in conjunction with the member of standing committee for the purpose of getting every Democrat to go to the polls early on Tuesday next and vote. Please do not fail to see that every Democrat in your part of the township goes to the polls on Election day. Stir them up, and get out a good majority for Cleveland and the whole ticket.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Beaver.—Jacob Baker, Paul Fry, Joseph Klingerman.

Benton.—Geo. Poust, Harvey Hess, Clarence Albertson, J. D. Ikeler.

Berwick E.—Henry Jones. Daniel Rinard, James Hayman.

Berwick W.—J. C. McMichael, Harry Hess, Geo. E. Devans.

Bloom 1.—Thos. Gorrey, E. B. Clark, F. D. Dentler.

Bloom 2.—Freeze Quick, Levi Shoemaker, Frank Baum.

Bloom 3.—John Casey, W. H. Snyder, Harry Taylor.

Bloom 4.—J. L. Harman, Wesley Knorr, John Fry.

Briarcreek.—Geo. W. Miller, A. F. Learn, Emanuel Yost.

Catawissa.—W. T. Creasy, Jack Kreischer, W. Shuck.

Centre.—Edward Stewart, Frank Fester, Wm. Beck.

Centralia 1.—Michael Cleary, Thos. Gerrity, John Langdon.

Centralia 2.—John Kenny, Thos. Reilly, John McDonnell, Michael McDonnell.

Conyngham N.—R. H. Canfield, Thos. Ennis, Edward Flynn.

Conyngham S.—Martin Mohan, James Monnahan, Patrick Shields.

Conyngham W.—John Gallagher, Anthony Walsh, Pat McNulty.

Fishingcreek.—J. M. Wenner, (Van Camp,) Samuel Smith (Stillwater,) Geo. Labor (Asbury,) James Ammerman (Forks,) Norman McHenry (Orangeville,) Hiram Karnes (Stillwater,) W. N. Hosler (Fishingcreek,) Elias Wenner (Van Camp.)

Franklin. — Jonathan Lohrman, C. L. Artly, Paul M. Shultz.

Greenwood W.—D. D. Brady, Galord McHenry, W. Eyer.

Greenwood E.—A. S. Kreamer, James T. Lawton, J. K. Trivelpiece.

Hemlock.—Geo. Bogart, Geo. Billig, Reuben Werkheiser.

Jackson.—Jacob Kanouse, H. H. Hirleman, M. S. Remley.

Locust.—Jermiah Snyder, Haines Yost, Louis H. Daniels.

Madison.—Jac. Wintersteen, Harry Hartman, Thos Mordan.

Main.—Boyd Yetter, Frank Shuman, Freas Bauman.

Millville.—Bart Welliver, Charles Ely, Joseph Cole.

Mifflin.—Chas. Gearhart, Alfred W, Hess, John Michael.

Montour.—Eli Beyer, Peter S. Kashner, John S. Mensch, David Mauser.

Mt. Pleasant.—G. M. Ikeler, Isaiah Howell, W. A. Everett.

Orange.—Albert Achenbach, Abram Kline, Pugh Glorin.

Pine.—Hurly Shoemaker, Clark Bogart, J. R. Fowler.

Roaringcreek.—David Long, Francis Levan, Peter Hower.

Scott E.—John Englehart, Geo. Hess, Geo. Kelchner.

Scott W.—John H. Townsend, Geo. Kressler, Chas. Rink.

Sugarloaf W.—John P. Hill, W. Stohner, John W. Diltz.

Sugarloaf S.—F. P. Hartman, Frank Getz, P. L. Kile.

J. H. MERCER,
Chairman.

OFFICIAL BALLOTS.

The ballots are done, and the county commissioners and Clerk Terwilliger and Janitor Coffman have been busy all the week getting them ready to send out. Each package had to be carefully packed and sealed. The commissioners will start out on Saturday to deliver them. It will require a big spring wagon for each, and several trips at that. The ballots bound and ready for delivery weigh about 2500 lbs. The contract of THE COLUMBIAN provided that the ballots should be completed by November 1st,, and though we were delayed nearly three days because the official certificate was not sent from Harrisburg, our work was done, and we began to deliver the ballots to the commissioners on Nov. 1st, and completed them as fast as they could pack them up.

Democratic Meetings.

Democratic meetings will be held as follows: Briarcreek, Miller's hotel, Nov. 4; Fowlersville, Nov. 5; Rhorsburg, Nov. 3; Millville, Nov. 4; Pine township, Central school house, Nov. 4; Slabtown, Nov. 4; Canby school house, Nov 4, Jonestown, Nov. 5.

MAINVILLE.

Dr. Steck has moved to Berwick, where he intends to continue his practice of medicine. His many friends wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

The unusual dry weather is considerably felt in this vicinity as some are compelled to carry water long distances.

Mr. U. J. Campbell, a well known resident of this place has been lying seriously ill for some time. While picking brush he sprained himself internally and has not been able to be about since.

Columbus Day was observed by the schools throughout the township. Brown's school, Mr. Yorks teacher, rendered the whole official program, together with dialogues and many patriotic songs. Miss Lizzie Aten presided at the organ. At the Jamison school, Miss Powell teacher, about the same exercises were held, while Miss Daisy John had charge of the organ. All the other schools had some special exercises in memory "of the great Colon."

Forest fires have been raging over the wooded hills and mountains through here for the past week.

Dr. Vastine has moved to this place, where he will no doubt, have a large practice.

The Lutheran church was filled to overflowing on Sunday evening, it being the annual observance of Children's Day. The exercises were very entertaining and quite a sum of money was raised for mission work.

The democrats gathered here on Tuesday evening to show their loyalty to the old Jacksonian principles and hear the political questions of the day discussed by able and impressive speakers.

Hunters are now looking after the game and if the constant firing of guns indicates the amount of game bagged, the great wonder is where it is found.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned court was held Friday forenoon by President Judge Ikeler and Associate Mordecai Millard.

The sale of the real estate of Lafayette Unger, dec'd, ordered.

Estate of Jacob Yeager, dec'd. Petition of administrator for clerk of Orphans' Court to make deed filed.

Richard Purcel vs. Michael Nertney. Petition for appointment of guardian; John Nertney, father of Michael, appointed.

Lilly Pettit vs. Frank H. Ringrose. Petition of plaintiff for alimony filed.

Thos. B. Hanly appointed commissioner in lunacy of Solomon Dirk.

Robert Williams appointed inspector of elections in west Conyngham district, vice James C. Phillips resigned.

Samuel Pugh appointed inspector of election in district number two Bloomsburg, vice J. M. Hower resigned.

Ash Bros. vs. Berwick Water Co. Petition for appointment of viewers to assess damages filed.

"Now Oct. 28, 1892, at 5 o'clock p. m., the several courts of Columbia County are adjourned to the 10th day of November at noon and to any time between this date and the said 10th day of November at the ringing of the Court House bell for the purpose of convening and holding said courts.

BY THE COURT.

A person who unlawfully takes and carries away the property of another on Hallow e'en is a thief just as much as he who steals on any other night of the year. A joke is a joke, but the wilful removal or destruction of property is carrying things a little too far. Last Monday night was Hallow e'ed, and many boys and young men, and some of the gentler sex as well, indulged in pranks that they, no doubt considered cute. but which in the eye of the law was simple theft. Besides this, corn and cabbage and flour was thrown on everybody who ventured on the street.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office November 15, 1892.

Benj. A. Baldwin (3); Miss Minnie Beagle, Geo. L. Benham, Miss Lenna Doty, Mr. J. Arthur Eves, J Glenn, Mr. Murray Laubach, Mr. Edward Sorber, Mr. Elisha Summers, Mr. James H. Vesceline, Mr. J. W. Vought.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised November 1, 1892. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

Indian Summer is here. The days are as balmy as spring.

PERSONAL.

E. A. Rawlings, went to Buffalo on Monday to buy cattle.

Mrs. R. C. Neal is visiting her mother Mrs. M. H. Clark.

D. A. Beckley of Philadelphia is visiting friends here, and helping to run the republican party.

Mrs. Bolton Whitenight and son of Tamaqua Pa., are in town on a two weeks' visit among friends and relatives.

County Treasurer John L. Kline is able to be out again after a serious attack of quinzy, which confined him to the house for several days.

E. W. Drinker was compelled to leave his position at Hartford for the present, on account of ill health. He is improving and expects to be at work again soon.

Anna Park, grand daughter of Mrs. Eveline Rupert, died at her home in Springfield Missouri, on Thursday morning Oct. 27th of typhoid fever. She visited here three years ago with her mother and sister, which sister is lying very sick with the same disease.

Jacob Martz was thrown from his wagon last Saturday afternoon and his arm and nose broken, and he was otherwise bruised. The horse ran away because Jake had a load on, and couldn't manage him. He was thrown out in the alley back of Mrs. Kate Vanderslice's, and carried from there to Levi Cox's shop. The rumor was first started that Martz was run over by the cars and killed, but proved untrue.

On Monday last about noon the ice house adjoining the stone dwelling formerly known as the Paxton house, was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed that it caught from burning leaves. An alarm was brought to town and the steamer was taken out, but it could not be used, as it could not be run down close enough to the creek. After some delay, enough hose was on the ground to connect with the plug at the water works, and the fire was quenched. The wash house and ice house were destroyed, and the cornice of the house damaged.

MILLVILLE.

The creamery looks quite gay in its new coat of paint.

T. M. German received at the station at this place a new sewing machine wagon; he has taken an agency for the Singer at his home at Unityville.

Several speciman ballots have been received here, and the voters, are studying them so as to vote intelligently.

A sad accident occurred last week which might have resulted in the death of one of our school girls. Bessie Rich while on her way to school was run over by a runaway team, and quite badly hurt. The accident was caused by one of the pins coming out of the singletree on Simon Bardo's wagon, he went back to hunt the pin and the singletree fell on the horses heels causing them to run, the one horse not being fast to the wagon ran faster than the other causing them to run to side of road and over the girl before she could make her escape.

Edwin John who has been sick for some time is still confined to the house.

Last Saturday one of J. L. John horses got scared and ran into Dr. Christian's buggy which was tied in front of V. P. Eves furniture store, causing considerable damage to the Doctor's buggy and harness, besides badly frightening his pony.

Clark Alberson and wife are home from the South visiting friends and relatives, and gave some of their old acquaintenance in Millville a call. Their former home was Rohrsburg, she being M. M. Appleman's daughter.

Lizzie Runyon of Bloomsburg who has been spending some time at her home near Jerseytown spent a few days last week in town at the home of her husband.

F. N. Heller has a spring colt which he may feel proud of. It is a pacer and gets there in great shape.

A neat flag stone pavement was put across main street from the lot of V. P. Eves to Ellis Eves & Bros. store, which was very badly needed. This is only one of the many improvements since we became a borough, give us a little time and we will get there by and by.

H. W. Kisner has laid a very neat flag stone pavement in front of his lot on main street which adds to the appearance of his home and is quite a convenience to pedestrians.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

COX. MACVEAGH. GRESHAM. COOLEY.

The Dangers of Republicanism.

Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas Democrats have gained by the exhibitions Republican legislatures have made of racial and religious prejudice. We can well afford to let the bigots roar when they are in the ascendancy and whine when they are overcome. Intelligence and liberality gravitate the more to Democracy, which frowns upon the setting up of any religious creed or race privilege as a political graven image. Democrats have issues to present to Americans of all races. Republicans have issues which they would prefer not to present until they are safely intrenched in power. Neither the McKinley bill nor the force bill was acknowledged before the congress met which voted for them. Give Republicans power enough and we would have a state church and an aristocratic race after awhile.—Kansas City Times.

Ohio Is Rather Doubtful.

Governor McKinley is having a hard time in his endeavors to advance Republican interests in Ohio. Farmers trouble him as a nightmare. Wherever he appears among this numerous class of citizens they assail him with embarrassing queries, and adduce points which the major's narrow philosophy has never comprehended. His one speech does not meet the demands made upon his information. He is so confused and confounded that he is forced to dodge, pettifog and so change his tactics that his efforts are now chiefly directed to abusing Democrats and lauding Republicans. The hard headed farmers have a way of putting things that Napoleon McKinley cannot meet, and the reason of uneasiness among G. O. P. managers as to the outcome in Ohio is made plain.—Detroit Free Press.

What Might Happen, but Won't.

In the event of Harrison's re-election there will soon be inaugurated another protective tariff campaign in Pennsylvania. Wages will be cut down not only in the Carnegie mills, but in all the protected industries of that region. The Pinkerton guards will once more be hurrying across neighboring commonwealths in the direction of Pittsburg, where they will be met and re-enforced by the armed soldiery of the state called again into the field. With an assured extension of Harrison's term in the White House for four years more the tariff kings will be enabled to make the lessons of the next campaign more impressive to the workmen than were those of the campaign which has just ended. —Chicago Herald.

Blaine's Demagogic Appeal.

And seldom have we known more demagogy in a Republican campaign speech than was contained in Mr. Blaine's appeal to the Irish vote. England disliked the Republican protective policy, therefore Irishmen should support the Republican party. The Irish-American, according to Mr. Blaine, should be governed altogether by his home rule sympathies in voting in the United States. The Democratic party is just as strong in its sympathy with the home rule movement in Ireland as the Republican party is, and Mr. Blaine knows it. But Blaine is a trickster, and he would not have been himself had he failed to appeal to the passions of the Irish voter.—Richmond State.

The Rankling Force Bill.

We do not ignore or underestimate the tariff as an issue, but the probability that the Republicans, if they gain full possession of the government, will go to the extreme proposed by Lodge and Hoar in the Fifty-first congress makes the force bill the ranking and most important issue of the campaign. That strikes at the vitals of government. It goes deeper even than an unconstitutional system of taxation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No More Tilden Business.

Our Republican friends need not humbug themselves with the idea that Harrison will be inaugurated although Cleveland be fairly elected. Democracy would not assume on such an issue a reserved, argumentative or pleading attitude, but would from the very incipiency take such an aggressive stand that Republicans would not have to consider a second time to know the meaning of it. —Nashville Democrat.

Miller's Megatherium Assurance.

What does the attorney general of the United States mean by attacking a state tribunal? Is it decent or decorous in this political boss, the collector of a campaign corruption fund, this protege of Harrison, to intimate that the Michigan court had failed of its duty because it had not stood in with the Republican politicians of Michigan?—Chicago Times.

Where Machine Politics Lead.

When the chief Republican appeals to race hatred to save his party from defeat the cause is lost, and deservedly lost. It is a striking exhibition of where machine politics lead "great men." Mr. Blaine popularly interprets and applies the doctrine of trade exclusion known as protection.—Jackson (Mich.) Courier.

DOCTORING FIGURES.

HOW "BOSS" PLATT "FIXES UP" TARIFF STATISTICS.

Industries Selected Which Have Shown a Temporary Improvement, While Those in a Depressed Condition Have Been Totally Ignored—The Republican Way.

A Manufacturers' National league, having Mr. Thomas C. Platt for its guiding spirit, has undertaken to re-enforce the statistics of Commissioner Peck. In answer to a circular inquiry of the club, about 100 manufacturers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have made statements concerning their business and payments for wages since the enactment of the McKinley tariff. While most of the correspondents declare that they have paid out more money for wages in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1892, than in the corresponding period of 1890 and 1891, there is no pretense of an increase in the rate of wages. The answers of one or two of them will indicate the character of these manufactured statistics: The Ludlow Valve works at Troy, N. Y., report that there had been no increase in the rate of wages, but that there had been an increase of 8 per cent. in the payments for labor, "because there is more demand for labor." The Rome Steam Knitting mills report that the McKinley tariff has made a difference of 15 per cent. in the amount of money paid out for wages. In explanation it is stated that the company is making styles now which it "could not compete with formerly," and, in consequence, it employs more hands. No pretense is made of an advance in the rate of wages under the McKinley tariff.

On the other hand, S. Fitch & Sons, of Rockville, Conn., manufacturers of knit goods, state that the McKinley tariff has not increased their business. George A. Shepard, of Westport, Conn., in the hat manufacture, says he pays 11½ per cent. more for labor than he did, because "as the importation of hats has decreased our business has increased." There is no mention of an increase in the rate of wages in consequence of this increase of business. Most of the replies are confined to a simple statement of an increase in the amounts paid for labor in 1892 as compared with 1890 and 1891.

In the majority of cases the increase in the payment of wages has been in industries which were not affected in the least by the McKinley tariff. Among these are manufacturers of waterworks supplies, mining iron ore, shoes, leather, harness, castings, window shades, plumbers' iron goods, silks, tissue paper, wooden boxes, horse cars, agricultural implements, etc.

The reason of this method of doctoring labor statistics is easily explained. As no increase in the rates of wages could be shown, it was necessary to select some industries in which there had been more employment of labor by its diversion from other pursuits. What some industries have lost in the changes in the methods of production and in the tastes of consumers others have gained. But it suited the purpose of the tariff mongers to carefully select a few branches of industry that have profited by such changes or have received a momentary fillip of prosperity through the obstructive operation of the McKinley tariff. The numerous industries that can show no increase of payments for labor have been kept in the background in this process of manufacturing tariff statistics. Had there been any pretense of an increase in the rates of weekly wages in industries enjoying the especial favor of McKinleyism the workingmen and women would have risen up to give it a prompt contradiction. All the profit has gone into the pockets of the protected manufacturers.

So far from corroborating Commissioner Peck's alleged statistics, this Platt report contradicts it flatly in an important detail. In the summary to Peck's report the manufacturers of agricultural implements in New York show a decrease in the payments of wages. In the Platt statistics the Washington mills, manufacturers of agricultural implements in New York, report an increase of 33⅓ per cent. in payments for labor. There is no doubt that by reason of the abundant harvests in 1891 and 1892 other manufacturers of agricultural implements have also increased their business. This industry, however, owes nothing to protection. Many manufacturers of agricultural implements, notably M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, O., and A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., are ardent advocates of tariff reform.—Philadelphia Record.

The Situation in New York.

Briefly summarized, the letters from Democratic sources point to a net Republican loss or Democratic gain of 16,000 in forty counties. The same ratio in the remainder of the state would produce a Republican loss of about 30,000 outside New York and Kings, in which a Democratic gain of at least 10,000 is conceded. A loss of over 2,000 conceded by Republicans in eleven counties would imply, on a rough calculation of the vote of the state, a total Republican loss of about 45,000, which, with the allowed Democratic gains south of the Harlem, would give the state to the Democratic ticket by a safe majority of about 15,000.—Albany Argus.

If Taxes Are Blessings—

If taxes are blessings then are the United States most richly endowed. If schemes for governmental support can be approved by which it can be shown that the rich are thereby made richer and the poor poorer, then the financial methods of the Republican party can be pronounced to have been born in wisdom and executed in mercy and beneficence.—Buffalo Times.

Blaine Doesn't Care.

Mr. Blaine has been coaxed into saying a few good words for the Republican party, but it is well known that he does not sympathize with the administration and will be perfectly satisfied to see Mr. Cleveland elected.—Jefferson City (Mo.) Tribune.

TWO STRIKING LISTS.

SOME OF THE MEN WHO WILL IGNORE PARTY TIES.

The First List Includes Judges, Ex-Cabinet Officers and Other Prominent Republicans Who Will Vote for Cleveland; While the Other, Look at It.

FORMER REPUBLICANS WHO WILL VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

Adelbert Andrus, Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, a farmer, always Republican until this year.

Henry C. C. Atwood, New York, for eight years consul general at San Domingo.

James H. Baker, secretary of state, Ohio, and later secretary of state and railroad commissioner, Minnesota; brigadier general during the war and commissioner of pensions under Grant.

D. P. Baldwin, attorney general of Indiana in 1880.

H. W. Bartol, president of the Philadelphia bourse.

Dr. John D. Briggs, Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y.

Bishop John M. Brown, of the African M. E. church.

Ira D. Brown, Republican member of assembly in 1872.

Jacob Dolson Cox, secretary of the interior under Grant.

Thomas J. Crawford and W. T. Roberts, acting chairman of the advisory committee and former vice president respectively of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange bank, New York.

Harrison Clark, ex-commander of the G. A. R.

John B. Clark, professor of political economy; Edward B. Crowell, professor of Latin; Edward Dickinson, treasurer; Benjamin K. Emerson, professor of geology; William C. Esty, professor of mathematics; Henry A. Frink, English literature; Edwin A. Grosvenor, professor of languages; Edward P. Harris, junior professor of chemistry; Elijah P. Harris, professor of chemistry; Anson D. Morse, professor of political economy; H. Humphrey Neill, professor of English; George D. Olds, professor of mathematics; Frederick B. Peck, professor of natural science; J. R. S. Sterrett, professor of Greek; David P. Todd, professor of astronomy; Charles A. Tuttle, professor of political economy; John M. Tyler, professor of biology; Ephraim L. Wood—professors of Amherst college who have signed an appeal urging their fellow citizens to give Mr. Cleveland hearty support.

Judge Day, for many years Republican member of the supreme court of Iowa, has written a strong letter favoring the election of Cleveland and made one speech.

Dr. W. C. Doane, of Union, N. Y., lifelong Republican. Has probably made more Republican speeches than any other man in the state.

Robert H. Demars, manufacturer, Brooklyn.

Professors Doolittle, Williams, Cashe and Kline, of Lehigh university, who can no longer endure the tariff creed of the Republican party.

Rev. H. C. Dickinson, of Wallingford, Conn., who resigned from his pastorate rather than refrain from publicly announcing his change of political heart and the reasons for it.

Samuel P. Fox, well known lawyer of Dunkirk, N. Y.

Daniel W. French, of Amesbury, Mass., state president of the Patriotic Sons of America.

W. Dudley Foulke, chairman of the committee of investigation of the National Civil Service Reform league.

Walter Q. Gresham, postmaster general and secretary of the treasury under Arthur.

James Gresham, Republican nominee for congress, Second district, Brooklyn, 1890.

William Greene, of Gloversville, district attorney of Fulton county.

Elisha Greenwood, lawyer, Dedham, Mass.

B. Gloeckner, a well known furniture dealer, Albany.

John A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, a campaign orator for Harrison, 1888.

Columbus B. Harrod, lawyer, once Republican candidate for congress, Indiana.

Charles Harrah, president of the Midvale Steel works, Pennsylvania, a large contributor to the Quay-Wanamaker fund in 1888.

J. H. Herrick, of New York, ex-president of the Produce exchange and vice president of the Edison General Electric company.

A. Foster Higgins, New York, of Higgins, Cox & Barrett, attorneys for the United States Lloyds.

D. Morgan Hildreth, Republican nominee for congress, Twelfth district, New York, 1888, and Republican assemblyman from the Twenty-first district, 1890.

Frank A. Hobart, lifelong Republican and long member Republican state committee.

Edward Holbrook, manager of the Gorham Silver Manufacturing company.

Frederick B. House, Republican member of assembly from Ninth district, New York, in 1883 and 1884.

H. Le Barie Jayne, of Philadelphia, lawyer, member of the Union League and former member of the Republican city committee.

Daniel McKendree Key, postmaster general under Hayes.

Albert R. Leeds, professor of chemistry in Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

Ex-G. A. R. Department Commander Loud, of Brooklyn.

Theodore Lyman, elected to congress by Republicans in Massachusetts.

Wayne MacVeagh, attorney general under Garfield.

Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln and Arthur.

Dr. Victor Mravlag, well known physician of Elizabeth, N. J.

R. T. McDonald, of Fort Wayne, Ind., a shouter for Blaine at Minneapolis.

Henry A. Meyer, Republican nominee for mayor, Brooklyn, 1890.

Ex-State Attorney James M. Munroe and ex-Judge W. H. Downs, of Anne Arundel county, Md., two prominent and lifelong Republicans.

Professor E. L. McLaughlin and Professor George B. Adams, lifelong Republicans and members of the faculty of Yale college.

Robert McAdam, dairyman and cheese dealer, Rome, N. Y., long a most ardent Republican.

Professor Hoyt Nichol, editor of The Journal of Social Economics, of New York.

Joseph A. Nunez, a member of the G. A. R., New York, and a speaker for Harrison four years ago.

Stephen P. Nash, lawyer and well known as an authority on constitutional law, New York.

James R. O'Connor, of Utica, Republican member of assembly from Oneida county in 1890.

Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, manufacturer of agricultural implements.

R. R. Odell, United States commissioner under Harrison and long Republican leader in St. Paul.

Dr. E. W. Roeber, of New York, a Republican campaigner since 1872.

Judge John P. Rae, of Minnesota, ex-commander of the G. A. R.

Martin G. Reynolds, manufacturer in Brooklyn, hitherto always a Republican.

Charles E. Robertson, vice president of the Brooklyn Lumber company, well known as a campaign worker.

John H. Seaman, formerly a Republican alderman of New York city.

Henry A. Steber, of Utica, Republican member of assembly, 1885.

Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior under Hayes.

Spencer Trask, head of the large banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., New York city.

Rev. Dr. Benjamin B. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, of New York city, who has always been a stanch Republican, but does not believe in McKinleyism.

Francis A. Walker, of Boston, some time commissioner of internal revenue and superintendent of the census.

Judge Watson, Brooklyn, justice of the police court, never yet voted other than a Republican ticket.

Colonel Williamson, ex-attorney general of Indiana, and heretofore active as a Republican speaker, is now stumping Indiana for Cleveland.

C. G. Williams, president of the Chemical Bank of New York and chairman of the Clearing house. The Philadelphia Record states that both Mr. Williams and Mr. Coe have decided to vote for Cleveland.

Charles A. Withey, a leading lawyer of Michigan.

Dr. York, Republican candidate for governor of North Carolina, withdrew from the ticket and declares for Cleveland.

FORMER DEMOCRATS WHO WILL VOTE FOR HARRISON:

Mike McDonald, gambler, of Chicago.

Johann Most, anarchist.—New York World.

The Two Systems of Banking.

The Republican friends of the national bank may be offended when they are told that their favorite system grew out of state banks, but this is nevertheless true. The national banking system is an evolution from the state banks of Tennessee and New York, which were required by law to deposit state bonds as security for their circulation. Now it is proposed to take another step. All great and successful systems which stand the test of time are those which grow up gradually out of experience. The law of growth is not to cast aside abruptly what has been found useful, but to add to it, from time to time, improvements which will keep it up with the demands of the times.—Rome (Ga.) Tribune.

A Decided Difference.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis says General Washington and all his cabinet and the entire generation of men by whom the constitution was established were in favor of protective tariff. Nothing is better known than the fact that Mr. Jefferson and the men who agreed with him opposed the idea of taxing one man for the profit of another. But, if otherwise, the tariff that Washington approved was a 10 per cent. one, while that imposed by the McKinley bill is 60 per cent., and this, too, when American manufacturers can and do sell their wares in foreign markets at cheaper rates than similar wares of foreign make.—Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

Let Every Man Take His Chances.

What kind of an American is it that needs this elaborate mechanism to protect him from competition with the pauper labor of Europe and Asia? Why, if Mr. Ingersoll is willing to take his chances in this world with other people, may not, and should not, every other American citizen do the same? In so far as Chicago represents American energy, ingenuity, industry, intelligence and independence, it will proclaim to the world that the American workingman needs no protection; that he is able and willing to run the race of life alone. If it fail to do this, then every dollar spent on that exposition is worse than wasted.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Workingmen Will Not Forget.

The workingmen throughout this and other states, when they come to cast their ballots on Nov. 8, will not forget that Andrew Carnegie, who refused to grant the fair demands of their brother toilers at Homestead and engaged Pinkerton thugs to shoot down American citizens, has contributed $120,000 to the "fat" fund of the high tariff party for favors received through special legislation on behalf of himself and a few other monopolists.—Scranton (Pa.) Times.

A Republican Scheme.

Those New York men who have been trapped into betting by the organized gang which the Republican management has supplied with funds for that purpose will do well to draw their bets and insure their right to vote. The scheme is to have one Republican disfranchise as many Democrats as he can. —Detroit Free Press.

HISTORY REPEATS.

DISASTROUS PREDICTIONS AS PLENTIFUL YEARS AGO AS NOW.

All Sorts of Calamities Were Foretold If England Got Free Trade—She Has It, and Under It Has Improved in Every Way—The Figures That Prove This.

We notice that some of our Republican contemporaries are going back forty years in order to find quotations in reference to the tariff, and they are going to English sources, too, for their literature.

Fifty years—even forty—years ago there was a strong protective party in England. Protection was popular, especially among the landed aristocracy. The great land owners cared nothing for the condition of the English laborer on the farm or elsewhere, and even less if possible for the prosperity of England's commerce.

These land owners, therefore, opposed strenuously and bitterly the abolition of the corn laws—that is, of laws imposing a tax on grain imported from foreign countries. They wanted high rents, and to get them were willing to shut foreign grain out of their home market, even at the risk of pauperizing millions of their fellow subjects.

These English landlords occupied exactly the position occupied today by the factory lords of Pennsylvania and New England.

The contest there, as here, was a contest between the privileged classes on the one hand and the oppressed masses on the other.

The English people had to fight their masters for free bread, as the American people have to fight their masters today for free clothing.

Each contest is but a chapter in the story of liberty. The corn law uprising in England was as much a strike against oppression as was the execution of Charles I.

In America the Chicago platform of 1892 is a second declaration of independence. Neither movement is isolated; each is one of a connected series of events leading the Anglo-Saxon to a condition of fullest freedom and greatest prosperity.

As a matter of course, then, our Republican friends will seek and find in English history forty or fifty years ago arguments they are using and prophecies they are uttering today.

Then, as now, free trade advocates were denounced as unpatriotic, selfish and mercenary. Then, as now, the opponents of commercial freedom prophesied all manner of evil and untold calamities. Then, as now, the Tory newspapers were filled with appeals to the beneficiaries of the tariff tax to save the government from the foolish free traders.

But in the light of subsequent English history these evil predictions carry a lesson not intended. Free trade has not wrought the ruin of England, as promised by its opponents during the corn law agitation. On the contrary, under free trade England has secured unrivaled commercial dominion. Under free trade the condition of the working classes of England, judged by any standard, has vastly improved. Under free trade the political conditions of England have all been changed for the enlargement of the liberty of the million at the expense of the aristocracy.

Said these prophets then, "Free trade if persisted in must lead to dismemberment and overthrow of the British empire, and the decline of British and foreign shipping will be so rapid that foreign tonnage employed in British trade will exceed the British."

Now see these figures: In 1840 the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom, exports and imports, exclusive of bullion and specie, was $665,000,000; in 1880 it was $3,485,000,000; in 1889 it was $3,710,000,000; in 1890 it was $3,750,000,000. There is nothing in commercial history comparable to this expansion.

In 1840 the imports of corn, wheat and flour averaged 42 pounds per head for the entire population; in 1880 the quantity was 210 pounds. In 1840 the quantity of butter imported was 1 pound per head; in 1880 it was 7 pounds. In the same period England's agricultural production changed somewhat in character, but did not suffer in the aggregate. This increased consumption of food shows that free trade has greatly benefited the poor and has increased their purchasing power.

Did free trade injure British shipping as its opponents predicted?

In 1840 the total tonnage of all vessels entering and clearing at ports of the United Kingdom was: British, 6,940,485 tons; foreign, 2,949,182.

In 1880 it was: British, 41,348,984 tons, foreign, 17,387,079.

In 1890 the exhibit was: British, 43,973,112 tons; foreign, 20,210,757.

It is useless to multiply these statistics. Even the most ignorant knows that the past fifty years under free trade has been the golden era of English commerce; it has been the era of greatest comfort to the masses of the English people, and it has been a period in which popular liberty has made the greatest progress.

At every point every evil prediction made by the prophets of protection forty years ago proved untrue, yet the American people are asked to hear and believe, in 1892, these same prophets of Baal.

Down with the robber tariff!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republicans Are Frightened.

The Republicans show great fear of the result in November when they rush into the supreme court of the United States with a motion to declare the Michigan electoral law unconstitutional. The Michigan legislature did what the constitution of the United States contemplates—provided the manner of choosing the presidential electors. So clearly constitutional is the law that the Republican supreme court of Michigan sustained it. Except from motives of fear of the electoral vote in other states the Republicans would not express their weakness by carrying this matter to Washington.—Toledo Bee.

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The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.

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God Bless Our Land.	25	Old Organ Blower,	40
Go Pretty Rose,	50	Our Last Waltz,	40
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Mary and John,	40	What is Love,	40

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Cleveland and His Administration.

We have received an elegant booklet, entitled "Cleveland and His Administration." The first pages of this work are taken from THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, just as they appear in that great work, illustration and all. The fullpage portrait of Cleveland and Stevenson are admirable, and those of Bayard, Whitney, Lamar, Manning, Vilas, Dickinson, Fairchild, and Endicott are approved protraits that give an impressive introduction to the brilliant men who made up Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.

The text of the work is entirely biographical, and was prepared without reference to campaign purposes. This insures for it extensive and careful reading, it is in no sense partisan, and will be willingly read by political opponents. This feature alone will do good missionary work in Republican ranks.

The supplementary pages are made up of carefully prepared and effective campaign matter. Altogether, there has never been issued by any political organization a campaign document that promises so extensive distribution and gratifying results as "Cleveland and His administration." We urge every Democratic Club and County and Town Organization to secure copies for distribution, Clubs may order in quantities through the news companies and single copies are on sale at every news stand.

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I believe Ely's Cream Balm is the best article for catarrh every offered the public.—Bush & Co., Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

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When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.
Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED Wide-awake workers everywhere for "SCHEPP'S Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25. SCHEPP'S cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; MISS ROSE ADAMS, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON, Lyons, New York., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1.00. Books on Credit. Freight paid. Ad. Globe Bible Publishing Co., of the WORLD. 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 316 Dearborn St., Chicago Ill. 9-30-3m.

"YOU DIRTY BOY."

—New York World.

Not Race Prejudice at All.

In the south the race question is not one of race prejudice. It happens that the masses of negroes are not capable of independent thought on government. The masses of Russians are not. Government and business, progress and education must go on. So the American leadership must prevail, for that alone assures peace and confidence. For party's sake Ingalls would have a force bill, a test oath, a returning board of federal supervisors appointed by a Republican president. He would have ruin to business and bloodshed to now peaceful communities. The Kansas orator spoke the intention of his party, and his party—what there was of it at Topeka—cheered. Republicanism would rather have negro domination than the present condition. If it would conquer the south with the force bill it would conquer every Democratic state with its supervisors and marshals wherever it could. If it would prefer negro domination it would prefer any sort of Republican domination to present conditions where conditions are Democratic. The force bill is alive.—Kansas City Times.

Even Republicans Admit It.

Hon. Joseph Medill, editor and proprietor of the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ of the northwest, lately delivered an address before the Agricultural Association of the West, and among other things said: "I understate the truth when I say that the farmers of the west and the planters of the south are charged $500,000,000 a year on their goods for the profit of protected eastern manufacturers, more than is fair and necessary on the principle of 'live and let live.'" The Plaindealer calls this statement to the attention of the rabid tariff extortioners and those who by vote have contributed to aid them in their robbery of the consumers.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cast "Four Hundred Tons of Ballots."

The paper trust, protected by a tariff of seven dollars per ton on pulp, raised from $2.50 by McKinley, closed a number of its mills about a week ago because pauper rags from Europe were not allowed to pass quarantine. It was not claimed that this country could not furnish all the rags necessary to make what white paper is wanted. One result of the stoppage of the mills is that Pennsylvania is short nearly 400 tons of the kind of paper that the ballots to be used in November must be printed on. Pennsylvania should see to it in November that she casts 400 tons of ballots, or something like that, against the party of high prices and iniquitous trusts.—Savannah News.

What the Public's Servants Do.

Every one is familiar with Commissioner Raum's candid admission that he had given preference to pension cases in districts where they would be likely to help the election of Republican congressmen. Every one knows that the entire body of civil servants in the United States are at present spending a large share of their time, paid for by the government, in booming the Republican cause. And now comes Superintendent Porter, of the census, and proposes to take the manufacturing statistics over again, and issue a bulletin to prove that the tariff raises wages.—Sioux Falls (Ia.) Argus-Leader.

Cleveland's Integrity and Independence.

What most of all commends Mr. Cleveland to the American people is his integrity and independence. No consideration can tempt him to abandon principle. Time and again he has apparently defied policy and invited political immolation in his adhesion to principle. Andrew Jackson never boasted of a more rugged backbone; Thomas Jefferson was never more zealous in enforcing genuine Democratic standards of government. The value of such a standard bearer to the Democratic cause in this crisis cannot be overestimated. It inspires confidence and betokens victory.—Troy (N. Y.) Press.

Looks Like a Tidal Wave.

The present campaign presents many unusual features to any of those which have preceded it, and one of the most important is that no less than five Republican ex-cabinet ministers have declared their intention not only to vote the Democratic ticket themselves, but to use their efforts to induce others to do so. Cox, McCulloch, Gresham, Schurz and MacVeagh are a strong team, and they will be assisted by a host of other former Republicans who have enlisted under the Democratic banner of tariff reform and honest government.—Scranton (Pa.) Times.

Blaine's "Love" for Harrison.

"Will Blaine be the next man to declare for Cleveland?" asks the Muscatine News-Tribune. It is hard to tell. But Mr. Blaine declared quite pointedly against Harrison in that brief note of resignation he wrote June 4. He notified the country that he had no further use for the autocrat!—Davenport (Ia.) Democrat.

Johnny and Dave.

The passage of the force bill will mean Johnny Davenport in every state and Dave Martin at every polling precinct. —Nashville American.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

The Columbia Democrat,

STABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS.—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson,	Clem't R. Wainwright,
Adam S. Conway,	Charles H. Lafferty,
W. Redwood Wright,	George R. Guss
John O. James,	William Nolan,
James Duffey,	Charles D. Brock,
S. W. Trimmer,	Samuel S. Lefby,
Azur Lathrop,	T. C. Hipple,
Thomas Chalfant,	W. D. Himmelreich
P. H. Strubinger,	H. B. Piper,
Joseph D. Orr,	Charles A. Fagan.
Andrew A. Payton,	John D. Braden,
Michael Leibel,	Thomas McDowell,
Cornelius W. Bull,	Wm. G. Yuengling,
J. K. P. Hall,	John Conway.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

S. P. WOLVERTON,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

ANDREW L. FRITZ,

Some bets have been made here on the election. The Republicans offer money on the general result, but no takers can be found among them on New York. Edward Murphy, a New York Democrat has put up $50,000 at the Hoffman house in that city, that Cleveland will be elected, but up to Wednesday no one covered it.

Let every Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania make up his mind that if he shall live until the 8th day of November, he will go to the polls and vote. Not again for four years will he have an opportunity to strike a blow for the principles which are the only safeguard of Republican institutions.

Remember, that the Republican organization is weakened in every stronghold. In the county of Allegheny, it is probably defeated. Every Democratic vote is going to count this year. We are not fighting a hopeless fight. Tens of thousands of Republicans are with us. If the full Democratic vote is brought out, we may carry the Keystone State for the cause of honest government.

Let election officers certainly remember that in allowing help to illiterate and disabled voters, "when they are receiving votes on the 8th of November, the spirit of the law requires the exercise of the greatest caution. One object of the new law—its main purpose, indeed, above all others—is to preserve the secrecy of the ballot. Before any person can be permitted to go into a voting booth with another, he must declare specifically he cannot read, or is so disabled as to to be unable to mark his ballot. And it is the duty of election officers to warn those who ask for aid, that the taking of any person into the voting compartment to assist without sufficient cause, will subject the voter to the penalties of Section 31, for illegally showing the ballot.

Of course the protected manufacturer is for a Protection system out of which he can get the wages of his employes paid and have a handsome bonus besides, Steel rail makers are protected $13.44 per ton, and they pay $11.59 in wages. Sugar refiners are protected $11.20, and they pay $3.04 in wages. Pig iron workers are protected $6.72, and pay in wages $3.35 per ton. It is easy to understand why a protected manufacturer should be for the McKinley bill. But why in the name of common sense should the mechanic, the laborer, or the miner, the storekeeper. the car driver, the professional man, of any of the great unprotected class want to keep up this great scheme of fraudulent taxation? They don't want to do so. And they will say so at the polls.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

At this writing, Thursday morning, there is no reason for the Democrats to feel discouraged. New York is virtually conceded to Cleveland, and Indiana is almost equally as certain. The attempted bluff by Republican leaders in New York did not have the desired effect. They offered to bet large sums on Harrison's election, and their bets were promptly taken until their fund was exhausted. Having lost confidence, their hope was that by bluff they could give their side a boom by betting big money, but it didn't work.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Thursday contains the following:

There will be a bold show of a fight for New York, but in point of fact all hopes of electing Harrison are based upon some wild idea that he may be elected without the Empire State by capturing Connecticut, Indiana, Delaware and West Virginia. It is conceded that Weaver will receive the Electoral votes of Nevada, South Dakota and four in Minnesota, and it is now more than an even chance that the Harrison Electors may be defeated in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota and Montana. In addition to these dangers it is entirely logical to say that Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois are much more likely to vote for Cleveland than Connecticut, Indiana, Delaware and West Virginia are to vote for Harrison. These possibilities on the Harrison side and probabilities on the Cleveland side are well understood by the leaders of both parties. The boodle bluff has played its part and perished before it was fairly started, and at no stage of the contest have the Democrats been as confident of success in both State and nation as they are to-night.

STEVENSON'S LETTER.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FORMALLY ACCEPTS.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, has sent the following letter of acceptance to William L. Wilson, the president of the National Democratic Convention:

When in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States.

Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of many States of the Union of the issue emphasized by the covention and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee.

The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice President has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was as complete that I can do little more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

THE POWER OF TAXATION.

The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggle of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by right to a tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all.

Whenever this power is used to pay tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves.

It is plain that our present unequal system of tariff taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil, and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, the development of these unfavorable conditions must continue, until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation and privileges originally conferred by the confiding people for the preservation inviolate of their own government.

IN ACCORD WITH TARIFF REFORM

There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in time of peace and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or be sure safeguard of legislation as shall insure the purity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound and honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential of our country, while to the wage-earner or the farmer it is all important that every dollar whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

THE FORCE BILL.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the Force Bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its act in the Fifty-first Congress and by its platform in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass when it has the power, no sane man can doubt To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all important.

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there I found a general and growing apprehension of evils, which is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation.

I found that the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration in a languishing condition, that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those States by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased.

LOST PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

The enactment of the Force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the States at which it is especially aimed, would incite in many communities race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investment. And its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relation with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity.

I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill, which was pronounced by a Republican Senator. "The most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." I appeal to the instinct of self interest and the sense of common justice in the American people.

The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the electing of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self government, which furnishes an instrument to discredit federal power, to prepetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interest and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me.

VOTE RIGHT.

In the Columbia county ballot there are three places to be marked by all who want to vote the straight Democratic ticket, viz: at the top of the electoral ticket, congress and Representatives. A cross should be marked at the right of the word "Democratic" in these three places, *and no where else*. If, for instance, in voting for Representatives a cross should be put opposite E. M. Tewksbury's name, and not opposite A. L. Fritz's, a vote would be counted for the former, and the latter would lose a vote, and *vice versa*. Make the cross in three places thus:

DEMOCRATIC	X

Judge Heydrick.

All over the State, intelligent, right-thinking men without distinction of party, are joining in the movement in favor of the election of Judge Heydrick to the Supreme Bench for a full term. The reason for their acquiescence in this effort in the direction of a non-partisan judiciary are obvious. Every fair-minded man agrees that the administration of justice should be removed as far as possible from even the suspicion of political bias. Judge McCollum is the only Democrat now upon the Supreme Bench in this State. This in itself, is a sufficient reason why so excellent a Judge as the Democratic candidate should be elected.

The *Pittsburgh Press*, the leading Republican Protection paper of West Pennsylvania, of October 8th, 1892, speaks thus:

JUDGE HEYDRICK.

"The *Post* this morning contains some very sensible and just remarks upon Justice Heydrick, that might be endorsed by any good citizen of Pennsylvania, regardless of politics. While there is no reason why the Supreme Court should be regarded as a partisan body, and every reason why it should not, it is allowed that Justice Heydrick has proven an able and active member of Court and probably a better man could not be had for the place.

Judge Dean may be as good a man, but he has not been tried. Justice Heydrick has been tried, and is therefore, not an experiment. The *Press* would be content to see Judge Heydrick elected believing that he would do as much honor to the important position as any man now upon the Supreme Bench."

Christopher Heydrick is the son of the late Charles H. Heydrick of Venango County, where, on the 19th of May, 1830, the Judge was born. His paternal ancestors were Germany natives of Lower Silesia, who emigrated to Harpersdorf in the principality of Liegnitz in 1726, and from thence came to America in 1734, and settled in Montgomery County. His early education was acquired at a preparatory school in Ohio, known as Grand River Institute. In 1852 he graduated from Allegheny College and commenced the study of the law, being admitted to the Venango bar in 1854. He was a successful practitioner in Mercer, Crawford, Forest, Mckean, Elk, Clarion, and Butler counties, having a large business in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District, and becoming well known as a persuasive advocate and a sound legal adviser throughout the counties of the Northwest, The Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LLD., but, until Governor Pattison appointed him to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late lamented Judge Clark, he had never filled any public office. Since he has been serving the people in the Supreme Court of the State, his tireless industry, conscientious fairness, and comprehensive grasp of legal principles, have won for him the respect of his Associates upon the Bench and the confidence of the people.

It is to the interest of all the people, without distinction of party, that Judge Heydrick should be elected to this important office. Every citizen is interested in removing from the people any suspicion that the Supreme Court is swayed by political prejudice, and for a hundred reasons that will suggest themselves to any thoughtful man, it is expedient that it should not be left with but a single representative of the minority party to have a voice in its important decisions. We, therefore, most earnestly urge upon our Republican fellow citizens to throw aside all considerations of partisan politics in the matter of the judicial vote, and to cast their ballot for Judge Heydrick and a non-partisan judiciary.

Mr. Carnegie writes a long letter to the "London Times" to the effect that Free Trade is what England needs, and that is the best policy for the United States. In other words Carnegie likes Free Trade for the country in which he can live at the lowest cost in his Scotch Castle or London mansion, but he prefers protection for the country in which he makes his enormous profits out of steel.

One of the Carnegie contracts which he was unable to fulfil because of the strike at Homestead, was for 6,000 tons of steel armor plate at $600 per ton. It has been given to the Bethlehem works—a job of $3,600,000.

Before the Congressional Committee Mr. Frick refused to testify what was the total cost of producing a ton of steel armor plate. But a number of experts have carefully considered every item of cost, and they make the total, $40. Add wear and tear of machinery, interest, etc., and call it $50. Profit for Carnegie on that one job, $3,300,000. Certainly Carnegie is for protection *here!*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE AGENCY FOR OUR GOODS in Bloomsburg, and vicinity is good for **TWO** to **THREE THOUSAND** a year to an active agent. Address at once,

R. NAGLE, LYNN, MASS.

Wanamaker, Carnegie and Frick.

WANAMAKER TO THE RESCUE—RAISING A NEW CORRUPTION FUND—CONSULTING WITH THE HOMESTEAD PEOPLE—FRICK AND CARNEGIE TO BUY THE VOTE.

The condition of affairs political in the state of Pennsylvania, has seriously alarmed the "party of moral ideas," and the determination of Quay to do nothing but look after the Legislature in his own interest, compels the Harrison wing to take a hand. Mr. Wanamaker who is a great collector of funds in the interest of honest elections, and whose position in the Sunday-School Association compels him to remain in ignorance concerning the particulars of their disbursement, sees danger to the Protective policy by which he has so largely benefitted. Allegheny County is in a condition of revolt against Carnegie and the shot gun policy. The Protection policy is not the policy of the people, and they are declaring against that particularly unjust and obnoxious form of taxation so emphatically, that State Chairman Reeder is in a frightful state of bewilderment and dismay. His frantic appeal has aroused the pious Mr. Wanamaker to a sense of danger as a Federal office holder and favored Protectionist and casting aside all considerations of Civil Service Reform, he has started out to raise another such a fund as he "saved the country" with four years ago. And he will put it into the hands of the ungodly but practical politicians, and will "not inquire where every cent of it is spent"

On Monday night, at Pittsburg, he had a very short, sharp, and decisive interview with Mr. Frick, the Homestead Manager, and a number of prominent Pittsburg protectionists. The interview took place in the Postmaster's private car. He had intended to stop at Pittsburg, but the news of the death of Mrs. Harrison compelled him to change his plans and go on to Washington. The full particulars of what transpired, cannot be gathered from any of the parties, but enough has leaked out to make it plain that the good Mr. Wanamaker expressed the greatest surprise at the terrible position of the party at Allegheny, and regretfully admitted that, since the majority was past praying for, it was absolutely necessary to raise more money for the wicked politicians to get "an honest election" with. That the good Mr. Wannamaker himself, headed the list, and that he left it with Frick and his friends to fill up, seems to be accepted as a fact. And that Frick (who had a profit of over $3,000,000 on one job under the Mc Kinley bill) subscribed liberally for Carnegie, goes without saying.

Now when the good Mr. Wanamaker goes to gathering funds to continue the present system of Tariff taxation, the voters who know what was done with the last fund of $400,000 the good man raised for this purpose, may well ask themselves the question: "Is the Presidency to be purchased by protected manufacturers money?"

Let the honest vote of the country—the vote that Wanamaker funds can never buy—answer this question at the polls.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

We Must Have Party Unity.

In every district of the State in which there is a division or the slightest discord existing which divides the party into factions, it is the solemn duty of the leaders to see now that our people get together. We must pull together all over the State; There is division and discord in the Republican ranks. There must be a unity of purpose and harmony in action in every part of the State in our own.

All the signs indicate that the Democracy will carry Allegheny County. In Philadelphia the employes of the protected manufacturers will, without doubt, vote for Tariff Reform. Outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, the State is beyond all question Democratic.

Don't let division and discord within our own ranks rob us of a victory in Pennsylvania which is within our grasp.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address

C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

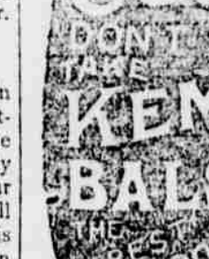
$3 COULD HAVE SAVED $475

"It's Our Family Doctor Now."

"The Friend and Blessing the Poor Sufferer Needs."

Mr. Cook found health, happiness and economy in the use of a simple remedy.

"I *suffered* for *years* with DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, and was nearly a cripple with a sore leg, writes Mr. James Cook, of Catskill, New York, and after spending $475 with doctors I found myself no *better*. I then determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., and after using three bottles which *cost* me just $3 I was *entirely* cured."



Such words from a gentleman of Mr. Cooks standing, should receive great attention from those in need of a medicine that cures disease.

We guarantee Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to absolutely cure Kidney and Liver complaints, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, all urinary troubles, Diabetes, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, Humors, Ulcers, Sores and Pimples, Disorded Stomach, Sick Headache, Biliousness and Purify the Blood, It Permanently Cures All Female Weaknesses.

We could name scores of people here, and elsewhere, who have felt not actually sick, but weak, worn and weary, but who are now strong and well, solely by the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It's a food for the brain, nerve and muscle, thereby curing sleeplessness, headache, and all nervous troubles.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned executor of Lafayette Unger deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Pine township, Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 26th,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises to-wit:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, Pa., beginning at a post thence by land of John Sanders 17 degrees west 70 perches to stones, thence by land of Widow Faus south 73 degrees east 116 perches to a post, thence by land of John Sanders north 17 degrees east 70 perches to a post and stones, thence by land of John Kesler and John north 73 degrees west 116 perches to the place of beginning, containing

50 ACRES

and 7-4 strict measure, more or less, upon which is erected a 2 story plank

DWELLING HOUSE

a large bank barn, wagon shed and out-buildings, in good condition, but recently erected. There is a good spring at the house. Five acres of the said farm are timbered, the balance cleared. The land is in a good state of cultivation. There is a good apple orchard, fine peaches and a variety of good fruit trees.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money will remain in the land during the lifetime of the widow. Ten per cent. of one-fourth to be paid at the striking down of the property, the balance of the one-fourth at confirmation nisi, and the remaining three-fourths less the one-third secured to the widow, in one year with interest from confirmation absolute. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. All personal property and grain in the ground reserved. Possession will be given upon the payment of the one-fourth of the purchase money.

DR. E. EVERETT,
GRANT HERRING, Executor.
Attorney.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

THE CALIFORNIAN

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Published in San Francisco, California, has a circulation all over the world; its growth during one year is positively phenomenal in the annals of Magazine Literature surpassing every other magazine in the world in the same space of time. **The reasons are obvious.**

It has strong financial backing.

Its contents are replete with typical descriptions of **California and Pacific Coast** subjects—scenery, climate, fruit and flowers.

Its range of topics is **cosmopolitan,** embracing sketches of European and Oriental scenes and characteristics.

It discusses without bias or partisan zeal, the living questions of the day.

It owns and controls its entire plant, including type, the **largest presses on the coast,** a complete half-tone and photo-engraving outfit, and employs its own artists.

Its aim is to develop the natural, commercial, social and literary capacities of Western and Interior America to present only what is pure in tone; instructive in matter and interesting in form.

The price of this magazine is $2.00 a year, postage prepaid. The subscription list is increasing over twelve hundred a month, and it **has a larger circulation on the Pacific Coast than any Magazine in the world.**

We present to every annual subscriber a beautiful picture, 16x22½ inches, of one of the Old California Missions, or a view from the far-famed Yosemite Valley. It is the intention of the Publishers to offer a variety of beautiful premiums for annual subscriptions, commencing with the January 1893 Number.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

Mrs. M. E. Ent is shingling a new the rear roofs of her buildings.

J. A. Hess has enlarged his store room by building an addition in the rear.

B. W. Jury has the contract for building Prof. Albert's house and is pushing it forward rapidly.

D. F. Weiss is building a fine residence on the corner of Fourth and Locust streets

Judge Murphy's store at Centralia was damaged by fire last Friday morning. It caught from an oil barrel in the cellar.

Hidlay and Girton will soon move their livery up town to a lot back of Fleckenstine's hotel, where they are building a stable.

Hiram Reece of Buckhorn died at his home last week Wednesday, aged 65 years. Paralysis was the cause of death. He was a bachelor.

The ladies of the Lightstreet M. E. church will serve a turkey dinner in the Lightstreet school house on Thanksgiving.

A democratic meeting will be held in Catawissa this (Friday) evening, addressed by Hon. C. R. Buckalew and others.

Alfred C. Drinker died at his home in Scranton on Thursday morning. He was a brother of our townsmen E. R. Drinker and F. P. Drinker.

The Normal boys and the Bucknell Academy team of Lewisburg played a game of foot ball at Athletic Park last Saturday, resulting in a score of 10 to 10.

Clark & Son's windows are always attractive. Just now their large window contains a stuffed stork, clocks, coats, caps, childrens' garments, and many other attractive goods.

We have been, and are now, too busy with politics and election printing to give much time to general or local news. After next week, we shall try to make the paper newsier and better than ever.

Paul E. Wirt Esq., received an elk head by express from Montana last Friday. The head is taxidermized, and the horns are perfect, and spread fully five feet. He has placed it in his office.

DIED.—In the city of consumption. A familiar headline isn't it? It's pretty risky to neglect a cold or cough. One Minute Cough Cure is pleasant safe and sure. W. S. Rishton Druggist. 10-14-1yr

Port Hart, a well-known and somewhat notorious man in these parts years ago, died at the home of his sister in Wilkesbarre on Monday. He was 65 years old and had been sick about a year.

The Louisa Gross property on Third street was sold at public sale on Saturday last. James Knorr was the purchaser, and the price paid was $1880.00. J. S. Williams was the auctioneer.

There is much sickness in town at present, but no diseases of a contagious character. Among the sufferers are I. S. Kuhn, Mrs. W C. Fortune, V. B. Moyer., Daniel Laycock, Samuel Shaffer and wife, Chief of Police Chromis, Mrs. Philip Unangst.

A gentleman of this county who has excellent judgment remarked to us the other day that he knew of no pill so good for constipation,, dyspepsia and liver complaint as De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1yr

Rain is badly needed. Through the country in many places the streams are dry and the farmers are hauling water for their stock. If the drought continues until winter sets in and the ground freezes up, there may be much suffering before spring, for water. A steady rain for several days is needed.

What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and then has the dyspepsia so bad that he can't enjoy any of the good things it contains? He wont have dyspepsia if he takes De Witt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14-1yr.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester; a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogues, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

D. A. Beckley and Samuel H. Harman made speeches at the Republican Club meeting on Tuesday night. It was the first effort of the latter.

There will be communion services in the Evangelical church next Sabbath morning. Preaching both morning and evening by Rev. A. A. Irvine P. E. of Milton.

The Bloomsburg Water Company has moved its office from Dentler's building to the rooms over H. J. Clark & Son's store, recently occupied by Dr. Arment.

James H. Ingold was married to Ella Heller at Danville on October 25th. He shows his marriage certificate with much pleasure, and declares that he is going to keep his bride "like a lady should be kept."

Hon. J. H. Dalzell of Pittsburg addressed a republican meeting at the Opera House last Friday night. There was a torch light parade by the Bloom and Catawissa clubs early in the evening.

Have tried almost every known remedy for Itching Piles without success, finally bought a box of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, and it has cured me. C. D. Haskins, Peoria, Ill. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 10-14 1yr.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland

Is a beautiful woman, and the finest protrait that has been done of her since she has added to her charms that of motherhood, is offered with Demorest's Family Magazine for November. The portrait is exquisitely executed in soft color tints, and what greatly adds to its value is the fact that it is personally authorized by Mrs. Cleveland. This honor was reserved for Demorest Family Magazine alone with the November number of which this superb picture (8½ X 11½ inches, and worth at least $ 2) is presented free. Don't fail to secure a copy; and when you see the beauty of the elegant work of art, you will frame it and give it the place of honor in your home that Mrs. Cleveland's portrait deserves. The November number of Demorest's Family Magazine is a remarkable one containing over 200 illustrations, and something to every member of the family. Price 20 cents. Take it home. Everybody will be delighted with it. For sale by all Booksellers and newsdealers. Or send 20 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

A Pure Baking Powder.

A baking powder that can be depended upon to be free from lime and alum is a desideratum in these days of adulterated food. So far as can be judged from the official reports, the "Royal" seems to be the only one yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely without one or the other of these substances, and absolutely pure. This, it is shown, results from the exclusive use by its manufacturers of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove all impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no baking powder except the "Royal," the manufacturers of which control the patents under which it is refined.

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U. S. Government, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoritatively, says of the purity, wholesomeness and superior quality of the "Royal":

"I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substance."

Prof Love's tests, and the recent official tests by both the United States and Canadian Governments, show the Royal Baking Powder to be superior to all others in strength and leavening power. It is not only the most economical in use, but makes the purest, finest flavored and most wholesome food.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by C. A. Kleim.

BLOOM FAIR PREMIUM LIST.

The premium list of the Columbia County Fair is sent out with this issue, in a supplemen , which is enclosed in all papers that go to subscribers in the county. It is longer than ever before.

It's not very pleasant to cough and hack. To suffer pain in chest and back.

Many people could stop it, for sure. By simply using One Minute Cough Cure. W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1892.

The republican party is always loudest in its claims of confidence when it is most frightened and when its leaders are resolved upon taking the most desperate chances, news was brought here by a member of the republican national committee, last week, that the fight was practically over unless something new could be started to help the republicans in New York. It was that news which carried Secretaries Elkins and Tracy to New York to confer with Senator Quay, instead of accompanying the rest of the Cabinet to Indianapolis to attend Mrs. Harrison's funeral and the assumption of republican confidence which is now going on is the direct result of that conference and indicates to a certainty that something tricky is about to be sprung by the republican managers.

Mr. Harrison has so far refused to talk politics since the death of Mrs. Harrison, but I have it on good authority—the same that informed me of Quay's last visit twenty four hours before it was known in any Washington newspaper office—that Senator Quay will come here this week for the purpose of laying the situation before Mr. Harrison and trying to get him to agree to certain desperate measures which i is proposed to resort to in the attempt to carry New York. Private Sec. Halford says Mr. Harrison will take no part whatever in the remainder of the campaign, but all the same I predict that he will see Quay when he comes.

Not for years have the prominent democrats who come to Washington been so thoroughly imbued with confidence that the party is on the eve of one of the greatest victories of its history as they are now.

Senator Carlisle lost his vote by failing to remember the date of the last registration day in Kentucky. He regrets it of course, not because his vote is necessary—the wildest republican rainbow chaser has not even in his most enthusiastic predictions, classed Kentucky as a doubtful state—but because he wanted the honor of voting for the next democratic President. However, the Senator should not worry as his speeches in other states, particularly in New York, have made Cleveland and Stevenson votes where they will do more good than his could possibly have done in Kentucky.

W. H. Michael, a protege of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, has disgraced himself in the eyes of all honorable Union Veterans and has been promptly called down by the commander of the National Union Veterans Union. Michael is a clerk to the Senate Committee on printing, and he was a short time ago elected Commander of the Department of the Potomac—District of Columbia, Virginia and Marland—Union Veterans' Union. A few days ago, while the national commander of the organization was away, Michael sent broadcast an official order directing all members of the Union to work and vote for Harrison. The order created a rumpus in the organization, which has many democratic members, and as soon as Gen. Yoder, the National Commander, returned to the city he issued an order revoking that of Michael and suspending that over smart individual from office as Commander of the Department of the Potomac. Gen. Yoder's order, which was sent to every department, emphasizes the fact that the organization is non partisan and must be kept so. Gen. Yoder is a democrat, but politics have nothing to do with his act, which is deserving of the commendation it is getting from veterans of all shades of political opinions.

All of the good things said about Attorney General Miller when he announced himself as being opposed to members of the Cabinet making political stump speeches will have to be recalled. He has seen what Senator Hill calls "a new light," and he is not only willing to condone the offence he so recently condemned, but he has actually gone to West Virginia to meet Sec. Elkins and help him make some speeches.

Mr. Blaine is very quietly spending his time at his Washington residence, and if he is doing the slightest thing towards helping the republican ticket it is not apparent to ordinary observers. Unless he very suddenly changes his mind he will not go home to vote.

If all the democratic roosters are not loudly crowing for victory on the morning of November 9, the visible signs of the political firmanent falsify the situation, for they all point to the certain and triumphant election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LEROY, N. Y.

You and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold and it will do the same for you

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN MOUREY, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892,

being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month to elect

Thirty-two persons for Presidential electors for Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Congressmen at large for Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congress for the 17th Congressional District.

Two persons for Representatives of Columbia county.

The qualified voters of this county are hereby notified and required to vote for the persons named, written or partly written, as follows:

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—Benjamin F. Jones, William Wood, W. Henry Sayer, J. Francis Dunlap, John L. Lawson, John Mundell, John Scarlet, Alexander Crow, Jr., Charles Reichen, Maxwell Clower, William M. Grundy, Frank Green, James K. Jones, J. M. W. Geiss, Henry A. Knapp, William J. Harvey, James Muir, John R. Buckley, Coe Durland, Pierre A. Stebbins, Lloyd T. Rohrbach, S. S. Schoch, J. Schall Wilhelm, Louis J. Mcgregor, James B. Lamb, Robert Thwaite, James H. Lindsay, Thomas L. Lincoln, Sylvester D. Bell, Matthew H. Taylor, Charles P. Barclay, Jesse E. Dale.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—William Lilly, Alexander Mcdowell.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—John Dean.

CONGRESS, (Vote for one):—Chandlee Eves.

REPRESENTATIVES, (Vote for two):—George W. Mears, Franklin Yocum.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—Mortimer F. Elliott, John C. Bullitt, Thomas B. Kennedy, David Thompson Watson, Samuel Gustine Thompson, Clement Reeves Wainwright, Adam S. Conway, Chas. H. Lafferty, Wm. Redwood Wright, George K. Guss, John O. James, Cornelius W. Bull, William Nolan, James Duffy, Charles Dupont Brock, Samuel Wilson Trimmer, Wm. G. Yuengling, Samuel S. Leiby, Azuc Lathrop, Terrence C. Hippie, Thomas Chaltant, William David Rimmelreich, Peter Henry Strudinger, Henry B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden, Michael Leibel, Thomas McDowell, James Knox Polk Hall, John Conway.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—Geo. A. Allen, Thomas Polk Merritt.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—Christopher Heydrick

CONGRESS, (Vote for one):—Simon P. Wolverton.

REPRESENTATIVES, (Vote for two):—E. M. Tewksbury, A. L. Fritz.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—John C. Bateson, William F. Boyd, William B. Brickell, James Black, Abraham A. Barker, Edward Campbell, D. McClure Fair, George H. Goebel, Edwin R. Gearhart, George R. Greiss, Charles E. Hyatt, Benjamin Harding, William W. Hague, Chas. W. Huntington, John B. Jones, Elisha Kent Kane, Eli L. Lowden, Frank S. Lourmore, Robert F. McClean, Antrim F. Morgan, Robert L. Montgomery, A. Foster Mullin, Franklin G. Percival, Arthur J. Pilgram, William J. Robison, Bart Spangler, Adie A. Stevens, Franklin B. Taylor, Alfred G. Thomason, James Potter Thompson, William N. Wallis, Welcome J. Weeks.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—Simeon B. Chase, James T. McCrory.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—Amos Briggs.

CONGRESS, (Vote for one):—Isaiah Bower.

REPRESENTATIVES, (Vote for two):—Myron I. Low, J. Wesley John.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—L. F. Ambrust, J. W. Boak, Frank Buob, Robert Brett, C. A. Burrows, S. L. Cowley, E. S. Crooker, A. J. Dietz, W. E. Ewer, John O. Exley, D. B. Fisher, W. A. Gardner, Wm. Grant, B. F. Greenawalt, J. M. Hower, Wm. Hefler, G. C. Hickok, H. Hock, A. H. J. Leul, S. J. McManus, C. M. Morse, O. G. Moore, W. A. Olmstead, Ephraim Phillips, Clarence Price, H. C. Snavely, C. P. Shaw, Terry Smith, J. E. White, F. M. Windsor, G. E. Ward, J. A. Welsch

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—S. P. Chase, C. W. Dawson.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—R. B. McCombs.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES.

FOR ELECTORS:—Gus Arit, E. M. Brandt, Fred Bauer, Chas. Backofen, A. Cullen, Jac. Diebold, Julius Froehlich, Chas. Heinemeuelter, Henry Hoehl, August Lange, Chas. Loether W. H. McGovern, Christ Stasi, John Prescott, Henry Peter, Allen Parder, Otto Rothe, Chas. Ricker, Matthew Smith, Adolf Stacke, Jac. Simon, John Siam, Charles Schleicher, John Stein, William Stappon, Jac. Sengers, Fr. Schotte, Wm. Scott, Joseph Tresch, P. Teitzhauer, John Westwater, Henry Winter.

CONGRESS AT LARGE, (Vote for two):—J. Mahlon Barnes, Thomas Grundy.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, (Vote for one):—N. L. Criest.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of C. A. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Lemuel Drake, in the town of Benton.

Berwick, East, at the carpenter shop of Jos. Faust in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick West, at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Berwick.

Bloom, 1st Precinct, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 2nd Precinct, at Store House of E. Mears, corner 5th and West sts., Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 3rd Precinct, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 4th Precinct, at the Public House of Wm. Giger, in Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek township, at the Mertz school house.

Catawissa township, at the shop of Thomas Cherrington, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the public school house near Lafayette Cressy's.

Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public house of H. W. Brennan, in Centralia.

Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of D. F. Curry, in Centralia.

Conyngham, North District, at the school house near the pottery of John Anderson & Co.

Conyngham, South District, at the public house of John Monroe.

Conyngham West District at Mineville School House.

Fishingcreek township, at the house of W. C. Pennington, near Slater's school house.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood East at the public house of Wm. Black in Mainville.

Greenwood West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.

Hemlock township at the public house of Charles Dieterich, in the Town of Buckhorn.

Jackson township, at the house of H. H. Bittenbaum, in Jackson.

Locust township at the public house of Nathan Kaier, in Numidia.

Madison township at the public house of A. K. Snaith, in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of Addison W. Shuman, in Mainville.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Benj. Penny packer, in Millville.

Millville Borough, at the public house of J. R. Rice, in Millville.

Montour township, at the public house of Emanuel Unangst at Rupert.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell

Orange township, at the public house of Albert Heckman in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre school house.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Leiby.

Scott East, at the public house of Mrs. M. Q. White, in Espy.

Scott West, at the public house of J. L. Crawford, in Lightstreet.

North Sugarloaf, at the public house of E. P. Albertson, in Central.

South Sugarloaf, at the old school house at Coles Creek.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive of Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council or any city, or commissioners or any incorporated district are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Oct. 28, 1892.

TRIAL LIST.

William Berninger, vs. Wesley C. Hartzel.
Chas. W. Cole vs. Ethel Cole's Exr.
John H. Suit's admr. vs. Ira Doty, et al.
John H. Suit's admr. vs. Ira Doty, et al.
John H. Suit's admr. vs. Reuben Sitler, et al.
John Getkin vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
S. P. Boone vs. E. P. Albertson.
S. P. Boone vs. Lemuel Drake.
Benj. F. Sharpless vs. Morehead & Kline.
Franklin Yocum Guard vs. William J. Zahner.
John P. Chapin vs. E. A. But, et al.
B. F. Savits' admrs. vs. James Magee, et al.
App. Haines & Co. vs. James Magee, et al.
William Knickbaum vs. William H. Snyder.
Clara Long vs. Wm. H. Cherrington.
B. F. Savits' admrs. vs. James Magee, et al.
Geo. W. & Stewart Asa vs. Berwick Water Co.
F. P. Kiefer vs. Reuben Shuman.
J. W. Whitenight vs. Chas Whitenight admr.
C. R. Creveling vs. Sarah A. Petriken.
Jacob Gilbert vs. Roaringcreek Twp.
Mary M. Campbell's vs. Thomas Quinn.
H. Moyd Creasy vs. Catawissa Township.
Lewis A. Stiles vs. Samuel Cranbertin.
Levi N. Lutz vs. D. C. Bond, et al.
Irene H. Knies vs. Town of Bloomsburg.
John Knies vs. Town of Bloomsburg.
J. D. Bodine vs. Columbia County.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Female Weakness Positive Cure.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please infor m your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 GENESSEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

For Dress Goods and Trimmings go to Clark & Son.

For all school books and school supplies go to Mercer's Drug and Book store.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Writing paper by the Box or Quire at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

If *Blankets* you want go to Clark & Son.

Slates, Pencils, Pens, Inks, Tablets, and all school books at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

DRUNKENNESS, or the LIQUOR HABIT, Cured at Home in Ten Days by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address the GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 10-21-1 yr.

Don't forget that we sell all school books used at the Normal and Public schools. J. H. MERCER.

Ladies Skirts, new line New Prices. CLARK & SON.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

REBATE SALE OF COATS.

We are holding a *rebate sale* of *Ladies' and Misses' coats.*

The rebate we allow you on coats will be a sure saving of money. Regular $5.00 Fur Trimmed Coats. Less at $1.02, Rebate making them only $3.98 and so on all through the line. Now is your time to save money.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

I. W. Hartman & Son.

"Can we see your *coats?*" "Yes, walk up stairs in the coat room." "We read that you offer all long ones at less than *half price.*" *That is true,* and that is the talk every day, others come to buy a new style one at *bigger* prices. We run from $1.50 to $25.00. When you are fitted with a *coat,* dont forget to look at our new *dress goods* and trimmings. Then pass over to the *Dish* department, and see the Tea and Dinner sets just opened and the beautiful chamber sets from $3.50 to $14.00. Produce taken for any and all the above.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

By order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa.

The undersigned Committee of J. E. Snyder will expose to sale on the premises in Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, '92,

at ten A. M., the following described real estate, situate in Berwick being the undevided one fourth of lot number four on south side of Front street, bounded on the south by Susquehanna river, on the north by Front street. East by lot of Annie Oswald and C. B. Jackson, on the west by lot of C. D. Fowler, reserving the right of D. L. & W R. R. and Pennsylvania canal across the same. On said lot there is erected a

DWELLING HOUSE

and a dwelling and

STORE BUILDING,

with out buildings.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten per cent. of one fourth of purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property, the one fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation of sale, and remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi, when deed will begin. Deferrd payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on premium.

C. E. JACKSON, Attorney. J. W. EVANS. Com. J. E. Snyder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rebecca May, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca May, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

I. W. WILLITS.
10-28-6w. Administrator

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN

THE ABLE WRITER PUNCTURES M'KINLEY'S SENSELESS CLAIMS.

Mr. Shearman Applies the "Reductio ad Absurdum," and Shows How It Would Be Impossible for Trade to Continue Under Present Alleged Conditions.

A great many people assert that every tariff is a tax, and a great many more shout that no tariff is a tax. When you ask the first set of people how much of a tax is the tariff on common earth, which no one wants to import, whether taxed or free, they are puzzled. When you ask the second set why the McKinley bill made raw sugar free, if the tariff upon it was not a tax, they are angry, and say that we know that a revenue tariff is a tax. But why did they not say so in the first place?

However, we make some progress. It is not merely conceded—it is insisted—by those who have been declaring for years that "the tariff is not a tax," that after all a revenue tariff is a tax. And now Mr. McKinley goes a little further, and boasts that every tariff is a tax; only he asserts that a tariff for protection is a tax upon foreigners, while a tariff for revenue only is a tax upon Americans. He says that the Republican party proposes to collect the tariff taxes from foreigners, while the Democratic party proposes to collect them from Americans. It is only a very short time since the chosen representatives of the American Protective Tariff league denounced as a downright lie the assertion that the tariff was a tax at all, and here is the foremost champion of their cause asserting that every tariff is a tax, either upon Americans or upon foreigners.

So at last we can agree upon a few points. Let us make these clear.

Every tariff is a tax law. It lays taxes and does nothing else. In some cases nobody pays the tax, because nobody wants to bring in the article taxed. But a tax is a tax, whether it is ever paid or not. Every tariff is a tax, although not every tax imposed by the tariff is collected.

All the money received by the government under a tariff (amounting to an average of about $211,000,000 a year for the last ten years) is a tax.

All the money thus collected upon articles which are not produced in our own country in sufficient quantities to reduce the price below that at which foreigners would sell to us is a tax upon our own people. Thus the duty on sugar was a tax upon ourselves, although a large amount of sugar is produced here, but not enough to supply the wants of our people, so that we were compelled to buy more from abroad.

All the rest of the money collected under a tariff is a tax upon our people, except so much as can be shown to be collected from foreigners only.

Only a small part of the taxes thus collected are laid upon luxuries such as are used only by the rich. The rich people are not numerous enough to enable the government to collect a large revenue from taxes upon their luxuries. And as the necessaries and decent comforts of life are sold to the comparative poor in far greater amounts than to the rich, the tariff taxes so far as they are paid by our own people are paid mostly by the poor.

All these statements are agreed to by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Mills and every intelligent protectionist, tariff reformer or free trader.

We have now some common ground of agreement, from which we can proceed to talk together about matters upon which we do not all agree, with some chance of understanding each other. A revenue tariff is a tax, and every tariff to the extent to which it produces any revenue is a tax. And these taxes are mainly paid by the poor. The rich pay but a small part of them.

Now we come to points upon which we all do not agree. Mr. McKinley says that the taxes imposed by a protective tariff are paid by foreigners, and that the great difference between his tariff and a revenue tariff is that he makes foreigners pay the taxes, while the Democratic party proposes to make the Americans pay their own taxes. He and his party also assert that when no revenue is collected by the government under an item in the tariff no one pays any tax in consequence of it. The opponents of protection maintain that Americans cannot make foreigners pay any share of American taxes worth talking about, and that they ought not to try. They also maintain that an enormous tax is collected by a few American capitalists and landowners for their own benefit in consequence of tariff taxes, which are purposely made so high as to prevent the government from collecting anything.

Let us first consider whether foreigners do pay or can be made to pay any large share of our tariff taxes. Mr. McKinley himself has furnished us a test by which we can decide this question. He abolished the taxes on raw sugar, especially because they were revenue taxes and paid by our own people, and he points with pride to the fact that since these taxes were repealed the price of raw sugar has fallen in our markets to the full amount of the tax. But a large amount of sugar was grown in our own country. It was not enough to supply our wants, nor anything like it. We may therefore take it as conceded that whenever we are compelled to import from abroad the larger part of our necessary supply of any article, our own people pay the tariff tax upon that article. All the tariff taxes upon tin plates, earthenware, sugar, linen, most fruits, most furs, carpet, wools and many other articles, chiefly or entirely made abroad, amounting in 1891 to over $90,000,000, were therefore certainly paid by our own people.

It will be said that foreigners pay by giving the American importers goods of sufficient value to repay the duties. Let us see if this can be so. Woolen goods were imported which sold in Europe for $43,235,409, upon which a tariff tax was paid here of 80 per cent. That means a tax of eight yards of cloth upon every ten imported. Does any man outside of a lunatic asylum believe that European manufacturers would go on year after year making a present to American importers of eight yards of cloth for every ten yards purchased? How long could any man do business who gave away for nothing four-fifths, not of his profits, but of his entire sales?

Taking high and low rates together, there were imported dutiable goods which would sell in Europe for $166,455,172, upon which the average tariff tax exceeded 46 per cent. Does any man really believe that the producers of these goods did or could give to Americans for absolutely nothing one-half of the whole value of their goods? Bear in mind that the values reported to the custom houses are the prices at which the foreigners are able to sell their goods in foreign markets, and that protectionists are forever insisting that these values are falsely reported at too low a rate—that is, that the goods could really be readily sold in Europe for much more than these prices. If there is a word of truth in anything which is said on the protectionist side, European manufacturers could readily sell at home all the goods which they send here at the full prices at which they are invoiced to us and more. It follows that if they pay the tariff taxes, or any part of them, they pay our people millions of dollars for the privilege of selling here at less than they could get for their goods if they kept them at home. Will any man of sense believe that European manufacturers are such fools?

But there are even clearer proofs of the absurdity of this doctrine. Glass was imported to the value in Europe of $1,060,000, upon which tariff taxes were paid to the amount of $1,146,000. These are among the precise "protective duties" to which Mr. McKinley referred when he declared that foreigners paid the taxes. Does he or does any one else for a moment believe that Europeans not only gave us $1,000,000 in glass for nothing, but in addition made us a present of $86,000 in cash as a thank offering for our generosity in taking it? A hundred examples equally conclusive might be given.

It is easy to show in another way the practical impossibility of collecting our taxes from foreigners to any extent worth considering. The present tariff taxes upon articles which are taxed at all average nearly 50 per cent. If foreign manufacturers pay any such tax as this—that is, half the home market price of their goods—it would prove conclusively that their average profit was more than 100 per cent., or a dollar profit on each dollar's worth of goods. Every one who knows anything about manufactures knows that no such profit can be made for any length of time upon anything except patented or otherwise monopolized articles. A profit of even 10 per cent. upon the ordinary metal and textile manufactures, which constitute the bulk of our taxed imports, would draw unlimited capital into such manufactures and quickly bring down the rate of profit. An average profit of 100 per cent. in general manufactures not hedged around by monopoly continued year after year is an utter impossibility. Yet such an absurdity as this must be realized if Mr. McKinley's doctrine has any foundation in fact.

See what would follow. If European manufacturers really pay our protective taxes they have been making this 100 per cent. profit on all their productions for the last thirty years, except on such goods as they have sent to America. As less than one-tenth part of their productions have been sent here, the net profits of English manufacturers alone would amount to more than all the wealth of England and Germany together.

What, then, is the truth of the matter? Do foreigners never pay any part of our tariff taxes? Never directly. Sometimes they send their goods here, expecting them to sell for enough to cover the European price and the tax besides, and sometimes their expectations are disappointed and the result is a loss. Occasionally they send a few things here to sell for what they will bring, just as American manufacturers sometimes send their goods to auction to sell at any price. But on neither side of the Atlantic do they continue regularly in such business. Two or three mistakes of this kind shut up a mill very quickly, and the business passes into the hands of men who calculate better. Foreign manufacturers make losses just as Americans do. When an American makes a loss everybody calls it a loss, but when a foreigner makes a loss on an American transaction Mr. McKinley calls it "paying American taxes." There is not the slightest difference between the two cases.

Another proof of the childishness of this idea that foreign nations can be made to pay our taxes may be found in the fact that Great Britain is the only important nation which has absolutely no protective taxes, and which, therefore, upon the McKinley theory, does not collect a cent of its taxes from foreign nations, while it also exports more than any other two nations of goods which are heavily taxed by "protective" duties in the countries to which these goods are sent. Therefore, on the McKinley theory, Great Britain pays more taxes to other nations than any other two nations in the world, while it collects no taxes at all from them. It has pursued this disastrous policy for nearly fifty years, and ought to be ruined by this time, for what nation can support its own government and also the governments of a dozen other countries at the same time? Yet what has been the result? The wealth of Great Britain has steadily increased during all this period, and is now greater, in proportion to its population, than that of any other great nation in the world.—Thomas G. Shearman.

Dying at the Top.

"The time has been," said Macbeth, "that when the brains were out the man would die." The brains and intellect of the Republican party are leaving it. It is time for it to die, and it is dying at the top.—Boston Globe.

HE SUITS HIS PARTY.

A NEW VIEW OF HARRISON'S CHARACTER AND DISPOSITION.

"He Does Not Look Upon the Campaign as His Own Personal Affair, and Does Not Try to Dominate His Party"—These Statements Disproved.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says that President Harrison is "perfectly confident of success for the Republican party; that he does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair, and does not try to dominate the party, and finally that one thing he insists upon is that, come what may, the campaign shall be so conducted on his side that they cannot be truthfully accused of resorting to dishonest or improper methods, and that it shall be a clean, straight up and down fight."

This is an entirely new view of the president's character and disposition. He "does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair," indeed, when he employed his whole influence as president to force his nomination at Minneapolis; when he degraded his high position by engaging in the most disgraceful scramble for the standard of the party; when he packed the national Republican convention with his army of officeholders and used the whole power of the administration in his own behalf; when he bitterly antagonized every element of the party that for any reason was arrayed against him. He does not try to "dominate the party" when it was by his efforts and the efforts of his personal friends and beneficiaries that all the prominent Republican leaders were snubbed and the management of the party's campaign was placed in the hands of those who were indebted to him for political favors. So officious, in fact, was his personal domination of the party that it was only after weeks of the most earnest conference and solicitation that the national leaders of the party could be persuaded to assist in the work of promoting his political fortunes.

The statement of The Telegraph's correspondent that Mr. Harrison insists that "the campaign shall be so conducted on his side that they cannot be truthfully accused of resorting to dishonest or improper methods," etc., shows the utter hypocrisy of the Harrison plan of campaign. Mr. Harrison knows better than anybody else that he is president today because of the dishonest and improper methods employed by the managers of his campaign four years ago. He knows that Indiana was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by Dudley's "blocks of five;" that the electoral vote of New York was procured for him four years ago by the open purchase of votes at the polls; that he gave John Wanamaker a place in his cabinet because he had raised a corruption fund of $400,000 to debauch the ballot box; that since he took the oath of office as president he has degraded the whole public service to the payment of his political debts, and he knows that his only hope of success in the present contest is by the adoption of the same dishonest and improper methods that characterized his campaign four years ago.

The Telegraph correspondent says that "there is no question about his being one of the best politicians in the country." From the Harrison-Quay-Carter-Dave Martin point of view this is true, but in the use of honest and proper methods for the attainment of worthy political ends Mr. Harrison is a novice. The best that can be said of him and for him is that he is a fit representative of the Republican party as it is.—Charleston News and Courier.

The South Will Remain Solid.

Of course the south is solid. And so will the south remain in politics while a political party exists to threaten the substitution of negro domination for the supremacy of the white race. The Democratic party is the white man's party, and its followers comprise a large majority of the white men in all sections of the Union, not only in the south, but also in the north. Today but for the colored vote the Republican party could not carry ten states, and that vote is gradually abandoning the organization, after the manner of rats deserting a sinking ship.—Little Rock Gazette.

The Fat Friers' Harvest.

The fat friers are reaping a golden harvest from the wealthy Republicans of Pennsylvania, and most of the $2,000,000 which it is expected to raise will be used as a corruption fund in New York. The people of Pennsylvania should come down handsomely, for in no other state of the Union have plutocrats and monopolies been more munificently benefited because of the McKinley iniquity. They come down with from $10,000 to $150,000 apiece, and of course it is all done for "the poor workingman."—Detroit Free Press.

A Magnificent Exponent.

Mr. Cleveland is a great man, towering head and shoulders above any man the Republicans can possibly pit against him. Still neither he nor any one else can be greater, or as great, as the Democratic party, for that would be the perfection of greatness, and a point to which no mortal can attain. But he is as fine an exponent of the principles of Democracy as any living man can be.—Richmond Times.

These Chilling Breezes.

The breezes from the Harrison ice wagon have evidently chilled the Republicans of Vermont, Maine, Kansas, Florida and Georgia. These are the only elections that have been held up to date, but the indications are that Republicans from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf have the chills very bad.—Wheeling Register.

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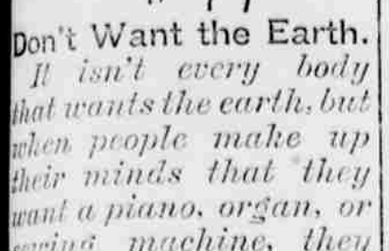

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BLAINE AS SAMSON.

HE DEMOLISHES THE REPUBLICAN "HOME MARKET" CLAIM.

The Arguments of the "Man from Maine" Accepted as True for the Purpose of Illustrating the Fallacy of Republican Protectionists' Claims.

Mr. Blaine has completely destroyed the old Republican argument of a home market as a justification to the farmers of the northwest of a high protective tariff. He did it in a few words at the Ophir feast of Whitelaw Reid. "The products of manufactories in each of the four agricultural states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan," said he, "are greater in pecuniary amount than the products of agriculture."

What if we admit that this is true? It might be claimed and fully proved by census statistics that the output of the protected factories of Illinois constitute but a small percentage of the total output of all the factories, protected and unprotected, in that state. But for the purposes of the argument we prefer to accept Mr. Blaine's statement as he evidently intends it to be accepted—as meaning that the value of all manufactures in the state of Illinois is due to the protective tariff.

When we accept Mr. Blaine's statement or Mr. Blaine's terms we have the right to question him upon it. We ask then, why, if the manufacturing industries of Illinois have been protected up to the point where they create values in manufactured products greater than the values of all the agricultural products of the state, they do not create a home market for the agricultural products? Illinois produces from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Her population can consume not over 20,000,000 bushels. The surplus is sold at prices fixed abroad. The great mills of the state grind more for export than for local demand. The state can raise 400,000,000 bushels of corn, and cannot consume, after including the great consumptive capacity of Peoria and Pekin distilleries, unprotected industries, more than three-quarters of it. These are the great staples of Illinois agriculture. In dairying, the product of late years has perhaps reached 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually, a quantity far in excess of the demand of the state, and this comparison of the amount of agricultural product with the Illinois population might be carried into the raising of meats, and throughout the entire list of farm produce, with like results. There is a great farm surplus in Illinois every year.

Protectionists have answered the demand for a home market with a promise to make one. All they have wanted, according to their theory, has been time enough. But here they have a state, according to the highest Republican authority, where protection has developed manufacturing to a point where the output of its factories is worth more than the output of its farms, and yet the factories are unable to furnish an adequate market for its farms.

The conclusion is irresistible, accepting Mr. Blaine's figures as true, which they are not, that the labor cost entering into the value of manufactured goods is very small, owing either to low wages or the employment of labor saving machinery. In either view Mr. Blaine disposes completely and forever of the delusion of a home market.

Can it be possible that he failed to see the effect of his words? There are many things in his hopeless and despondent attitude to suggest that other Samson of olden time putting forth the last effort of his strength to overwhelm in one common ruin those who had humiliated him and brought him at last to an Ophir feast to make them merry.—St. Louis Republic.

Why Republicans Are Sad.

It appears to be settled beyond dispute that Republicans would be feeling pretty good these fair autumn days if they could only forget that—

Maine slumped.
Vermont dittoed.
Alabama stood firm.
So did Arkansas.
So did Florida.
So did Georgia.
Gresham has bolted.
So has MacVeagh.
So has Cooley.
Blaine didn't vote.
Things look bad.—St. Paul Globe.

McKinley Before and After.

In 1890, just before the Democratic tidal wave struck his bill, Mr. McKinley asserted in a public address that "this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty." Fearing that the people will this year take the same view of McKinleyism which they entertained two years ago, Mr. McKinley is bobbing up in this state, and that with the pretense that his bill was intended to make things cheap and has had that result. Has Mr. McKinley deceived himself, or is he deliberately attempting to deceive others? —Buffalo Courier.

Cleveland's Plan of Reform.

The direct appeal which Mr. Cleveland's plan of reform makes to the common judgment of the voters of the American republic is what invests it with that vital quality which has caused it to survive the reverse which it suffered four years ago and to gain converts from all classes with a fuller and more perfect understanding of its beneficent and wholesome purposes.—Kansas City Star.

The Present Republican Position.

The present Republican position is an extravagant perversion of the principles and purposes of protection as formulated and advocated by anti-Democratic forces from the beginning of the government down to the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, a perversion that is daily driving the best elements of that party over to the Democracy.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

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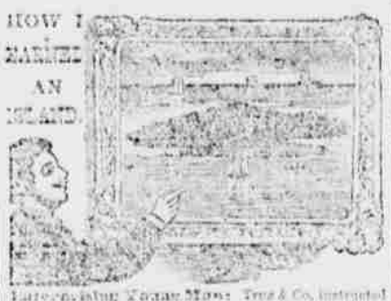

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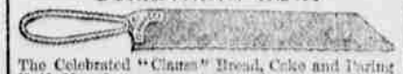

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 30	1 50		
Cameron	6 35	...	.....	5
Chulasky	6 40	....	.....	5 53
Danville	6 48	2 12	10 26	5 58
Catawissa	7 05	2 26	10 39	6 05
Rupert	7 12	2 31	10 44	6 21
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 36	10 49	6 29
Espy	7 27	2 43	....	6 35
Lime Ridge	7 31	2 50	.....	6 42
Willow Grove	7 38	2 54	.....	6 46
Briarcreek	7 41	....	....	6 50
Berwick	7 48	3 04	11 12	6 56
Beach Haven	7 54	3 10	11 18	7 02
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 17	...	7 09
Shickshinny	8 10	3 29	11 33	7 22
Hunlock's	8 21	3 39	....	7 32
Nanticoke	8 26	3 46	11 49	7 39
Avondale	8 30	3 51	....	7 43
Plymouth	8 35	3 56	11 56	7 48
Plymouth Junction	8 40	4 00	....	7 52
Kingston	8 47	4 05	12 03	7 57
Bennett	8 49	4 08	12 06	8 02
Maltby	8 52	4 12	....	8 07
Wyoming	8 56	4 17	12 13	8 12
West Pittston	9 01	4 22	....	8 17
Pittston	9 08	4 30	12 22	8 25
Duryea	9 12	4 34	.....	8 29
Lackawanna	9 16	4 37	.....	8 32
Taylorville	9 25	4 45	12 35	8 42
Bellevue	9 31	4 50	....	8 47
SCRANTON	9 35	4 55	12 45	8 52
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	M

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 50	1 35	6 07
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	.....
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 45	6 17
Lackawanna	6 18	10 07	1 52	6 24
Duryea	6 22	10 11	1 55	6 28
Pittston	6 28	10 14	2 00	6 34
West Pittston	6 35	10 20	2 06	6 38
Wyoming	6 40	10 25	2 11	6 43
Maltby	6 44	10 29	....	....
Bennetts	6 48	10 32	2 19	6 53
Kingston	6 54	10 35	2 25	6 55
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 39	2 29	....
Plymouth	7 04	10 44	2 34	7 04
Avondale	7 09	10 48	2 38	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	10 52	2 42	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	10 59	2 50	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 09	3 01	7 29
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 24	3 17	7 41
Beach Haven	7 54	11 32	3 25	7 47
Berwick	8 02	11 40	3 32	7 53
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 40	....
Willow Grove	8 13	11 50	3 44	8 02
Lime Ridge	8 17	11 55	3 50	8 06
Espy	8 24	12 04	3 58	8 12
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 12	4 05	8 18
Rupert	8 37	12 18	4 12	8 23
Catawissa	8 42	12 23	4 18	8 28
Danville	8 57	12 37	4 33	8 43
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 46	....
Cameron	9 07	12 45	4 51	8 53
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	1 00	5 05	9 07
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY

In effect May 22, 1892. Trains leave Sunda EASTWARD.

9:35 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:30 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washingto 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:25 p. m. Train 12 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 12:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelpia.

9:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:30 a. m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving in Philadelphia 6:30 a. m., New York 9:50 a. m., Baltimore 6:30 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:15 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 9:45 a. m. and Washington 10:05 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:34 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:55—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:05 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:50 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:05 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia, week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:38 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12:10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:20 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:54 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 6:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:38 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 2:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 3:30 p. m., Sunbury 7:50 p. m.

GEO. S. RICE, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R.

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar.	Ar.	NORTH. Ar.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 35	8 55	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 04	7 27	8 42	2 42	6 47
Frondale	6 16	12 01	7 24	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 56	8 53	2 53	6 58
Eights Creek	6 05	11 49	6 53	8 56	2 56	7 12
Orangeville	5 57	11 38	6 41	9 05	3 07	7 08
Forks	5 45	11 27	6 29	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 24	6 26	9 20	3 20	7 24
Stillwater	5 37	11 19	6 25	9 27	3 25	7 29
Benton	5 28	11 09	6 16	9 37	3 33	7 39
Salem	5 26	11 04	6 13	9 41	3 36	7 44
Coles Creek	5 20	11 02	6 09	9 44	3 42	7 48
Sugarloaf	5 16	11 07	6 03	9 48	3 46	7 53
Lutheran	5 12	10 51	6 00	9 58	3 53	7 57
Central	5 03	10 48	5 53	10 08	4 00	8 07
Jamison City	5 00	10 40	5 50	10 10	4 05	8 10
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar	Ar.	

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Columbian building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. GARRISON, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over I. W. Hartman & Sons' Store. Residence, N. E. Corner Centre and Fourth Streets.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, North side Main St., below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. WILLIAM M. REBER,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, corner of Rock and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Office, West First Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GRANT HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rawlings' Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Dentler's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. F. HARTMAN

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North American, of Philadelphia.
Franklin, of Philadelphia.
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Queens, of London.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Teas, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Bicarb Soda, Etc.,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

BLOOMSBURG RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

M. E. EDWARDS, Agent and Broker,

Office Sanitarium Building.

(Successor to H. C. Chamberlin and I. Edwards)

COMPANIES REPRESENTED.	ASSETS.
Firemans Fund, of San Francisco,	$2,865,899.52
Spring Garden, of Philadelphia,	$1,351,275.62
American Central, of St. Louis,	$1,472,081.81
North British and Mercantile, of London and Edinburg, Eng. U. S. Branch, New York City,	$3,431,585.92

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY. 8-15-1y.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell NURSERY STOCK. We grow all the leading varieties, both old and new. We replace all stock that dies, and guarantee satisfaction. Highest salary or commission from the start. Write for terms.

R. E. Hocker Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

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WHITE & YOST,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Wirt Building, Court House Square.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Meyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centre Sts.

MATTHEW McREYNOLDS,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Office — Second Floor, Postoffice Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,

Office and Residence, Third Street, West of Market, near M. E. Church,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office hours every afternoon and evening. Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses. Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market

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All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

To be open all hours during the day.

DR. M. J. HESS,

Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College. Office 2nd floor front, Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anaesthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

AGENTS AND BROKERS.

—o—

N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

—o—

Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,

FIRE INSURANCE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.

Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

McCLOSKEY & TRACY, Proprietors.

(Opposite the Court House)

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CLYDE C. YETTER,

FIRE INRURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Farm property a specialty. 4-22-1y.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6 10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.31 a. m. 7.03 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m. 12.15 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.15 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.03 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.30 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 8.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.05, 8.50 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 10.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.37, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundays, 7.52, 10.12 a. m. 4.32 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.56, 5.42 7.13 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02 11.27 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wha South Street Wharf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Weekdays—Express, 9.00 a. m., 2.00, 4.00 5.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.10 a.m., 3.45 p. m. Sunday—Express, 9.00, a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City Depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas avenues.

Weekdays—Express, 7.00, 7.45 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.10 a. m., 3.40 p. m. Sunday—Express, 4.00, p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m and 4.30 p. m.

I. A. WEIGARD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

TUESDAY Nov. 15—Mary M. Campbell executor will sell 15 lots of valuable real estate in the town of Mifflinville. Sale to Comence at 10 a. m. See bills.

For Sale or Rent.

The undersigned offers for sale or rent the hotel in Orangeville known as the Heckman House. Also offers for sale 23 acres of land in Scott township. For terms etc. inquire of Albert Heckman, Orangeville. 10-14-6 mos.

EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penna., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Centre township, in said County, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, '92,

the following described real estate, late of Wm. Beck Sr., deceased, to wit:

No. 1. Being the old homestead, on the public road leading from Orangeville to Berwick, bounded on the north by land of Frederick Beck dec'd., on the east by the same and lands of Daniel Whitmire and Wm. Yohe, on the south by lands of Benjamin Stiner and Wm. Yohe, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Stiner. Containing about

45 ACRES,

more or less on which there is erected a good frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

large bank barn and out buildings, an excellent orchard and other fruit trees, a never failing well and running water for stock.

The land is in a high state of cultivation surrounded by good substantial fences.

No. 2. Bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Whitmire and Benjamin Allabach, on the east by lands of said Benjamin Allabach, on the south by public road, and on the west by lands of Frederick Beck dec'd. Containing

5 ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a small

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and out buildings, supplied with water and fruit trees.

No. 3. Bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Stiner and William Hagenbuch, on the east by lands of said Benjamin Stiner, and Wm. Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of Reuben Stiter, dec'd., and on the west by private road. Containing

30 ACRES,

more or less in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with water and fruit trees.

These properties are about one mile east of Orangeville and less than half a mile from school and church.

Persons desiring to view the premises, will please call on Wm. Beck Jr., residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. Conditions made known at sale, by

WM. H. SNYDER, Atty. WM. BECK, JR., Administrator.

Oct. 18, 1892.

FISH NOTICE.

I, John Mourey, High Sheriff of Columbia county, having been informed of the existence of contrivances for the catching of fish, in the Susquehanna River, in Briarcreek township, Columbia County, commonly known as fish baskets, eel weirs, or fish walls, which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing, do hereby give notice that the same are known to exist, and are declared common nuisances and do order them to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of said stream, of whatsoever kind; and if at the expiration of ten days the dismantling shall not have taken place, I shall proceed with such force of good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish baskets or eel weirs so that they may be no longer capable of taking or injuring fish.

By order of Fish Commissioner.

10-28-2t JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue and authority of the last will and testament of George Shuman, late of the township of Mifflin, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, the undersigned administratrix, with the will annexed, will expose to public sale on the premises in Mifflinville on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1892,

at two o'clock P. M., the following real estate all situate in said Mifflinville, in said county, to-wit: A lot of ground on the south side of Third street, bounded on the north by said street, on the east by Fair street, on the south by Fourth street, on the west by lot of Reuben Miller's estate, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

large frame barn and out buildings.

Said lot being 63 feet more or less in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 2. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot of R. J. Beringer, on the south by Fourth street and on the west by lot No. 3, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 3. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot No. 2, on the south by Fourth street, and on the west by lot No. 4, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 4. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot No. 3, on the south by Fourth street and on the west by lot No. 5, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 5. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third Street, on the East by lot No. 4, on the south by Fourth street, and on the west by lot No. 6, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 6. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Third street, on the east by lot No. 5, on the south by Fourth street, and on the west by lot of A. W. Hess, being 66 feet more or less in width, and 231 feet in depth.

No. 7. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, on the east by "public lot", on the south by Fifth street and on the west by lot No. 8, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 8. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, on the east by lot No. 7, south by Fifth street and on the west by lot No. 9, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 9. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by lot No. 8, south by Fifth street, and west by lot No. 10, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in width.

No. 10. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by lot No. 9, south by Fifth street and west by lot No. 11, being 66 feet in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 11. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by lot No. 11, south by Fifth street, and on the west by lot of D. A. and N. Creasy, being 66 feet more or less in width and 231 feet in depth.

No. 12. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fifth street, on the east by lot No. 13, south by lot of A. W. Hess, and west by Market street, containing two acres more or less.

No. 13. A lot of ground bounded north by Fifth street, east by lot of John Dunn, south by lot of D. A. and N. Creasy, and west by lot No. 12, and lot of A. W. Hess, containing two acres more or less.

No. 14. A lot or ground bounded on the north by Cemetery, east by Ann street, south and west by land of Lewis Fckroth's estate containing two acres more or less.

No. 15. A lot of ground bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by street, south by Fifth street and west by land of Harvey C. Hess containing two acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the twenty per cent in sixty days thereafter; the remaining three-fourths to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and to be paid in one year from the date of sale with interest. Possession given April 1, 1893, all the grain in the ground is reserved. The purchases to pay for the making of deeds, bonds and mortgages.

ZARR, Attorney. MARY M. CAMPBELL, Administratrix with the will annexed.

Upon the same day at 10 o'clock a. m. at the House occupied by David S. Brown in said Mifflinville in said county the following personal property of George Shuman deceased, will be exposed to sale at public vendue to-wit:

1 table, 1 secretary, 1 lounge, 1 kitchen cupboard, 1 chest, 2 bed-steads, 8 bushels corn, 6 bushels buckwheat, 8 bushels wheat, 2 shares Bloom Ferry Stock, grain in the ground, and house-hold and kitchen furniture.

MARY M. CAMPBELL, Administratrix of George Shuman, deceased.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of John Whitenight, late of The Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania deceased. | In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, No. 3 of May Term, 1892.

All persons interested will take notice of the following order of Court, to-wit:

JOHN MOURRY, Sheriff.

SEAL. Columbia County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mary A. Walter, widow, Daniel E. Whitenight, Elvina Whitenight, Harvey Whitenight, Alice Kline Charles V. Whitenight, Joseph Whitenight, Nahlon Hamlin, Charles D. Hamlin, Ada S. Dehart, Norman E. Hamlin and Clora Harder, lineal descendants of John Whitenight deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the First Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Whitenight deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable E. R. IKELER, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the Fourth day of October A. D. 1892.

C. M. QUICK, Clerk, O. C.

11-4-4t

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Henry S. Warner, late of Pine Township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Henry S. Warner, late of Pine Township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix, with the will annexed, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

HARRIET W. STACKHOUSE, Administratrix, 11-4-6t. Pine Summit, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company will be held on Monday the 28th day of November 1892, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon at the office of N. U. Funk, Secretary for the election of a President, board of directors and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and the transaction of the general business of the company.

N. U. FUNK, Secretary

10-28-3w.

Possibilities of the Battle.

If Cleveland shall carry all the States which voted for him in 1888, with New York and Indiana added, he would receive 226 Electoral votes, or 3 more than a majority.

If Cleveland shall carry New York and Indiana, with all the other States which voted for him in 1888 excepting West Virginia, he would receive 220 Electoral votes, or three short of an election.

If Cleveland shall receive 220 Electoral votes, there would be no election by the people, as it is admitted by the Republicans that Weaver will carry 4 Electors in Minnesota, 3 in Nevada and 4 in South Dakota.

This would leave Harrison with 213 votes, or 10 short of an election, and the contest would be transferred to the House, where Cleveland would be certain of the votes of 28 of the 44 States.

While making calculations for a close contest and various margins in the Electoral College, it should not be forgotten that nearly one-half of all the States of the Union present more or less elements of doubt as to their vote; and as doubtful States are likely to drift strongly in one direction, the probabilities are that there will be no close vote either by the people or in the Electoral College.

There will not be a true presentation of the popular vote between Cleveland and Harrison in the election returns. In more than a dozen States either the Democrats or the Republicans will vote the Electoral ticket of the People's party. Harrison will receive next to no votes at all in some of the Southern States, and Cleveland will share the same fate in some of the Western States. Each will lose from one to three hundred thousand votes in that way.

Never in any national contest of the last half century were there such strange possibilities as are presented in the great battle of 1892, but the popular drift seems to be so decidedly for Cleveland that his defeat is not within the range of probability. *Times.*

Dyspepsia, distress after eating, sour stomach, poor appetite, bad taste, coated tongue and heartburn are cured by De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. W. S. Rishton, Durggist. 10 14 1y

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation ann Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store.

Amherst College was one of the New England strongholds of Republicanism. Now, the great majority of its professors have declared their purpose to vote for Cleveland and Tariff Reform. And so the work goes on. There was a time when the Colleges of the country were Republican by a large majority. But since the great economic question has been the issue between the parties the position of the Democracy is indorsed by the intelligence of the country, and the logical result is, that the educators fall in line.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.

What should we do?

Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.

They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.

Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.

Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd-cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

"Seeing is Believing."

And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. *Simple, Beautiful, Good*—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is *absolutely safe* and *unbreakable*. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has'n't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the *Largest Lamp Store in the World.*

ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

"The Rochester."

X Nos. for $0.

If you send $1.00 NOW for the **Housekeeper's Weekly** for 1893, you get the rest of 1892 **Free.**

A WEEKLY FEAST.

Capital bill-of-fare. Best company. Bright talk discussion, new ideas, better plans,—outlook, books, society, *life*,—this is what women find in the HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY. It has a semi-social flavor which makes it most fascinating. "My weekly tea-party," one reader calls it. Comes every WEEK; and One Dollar a year!

It contains **Marion Harland's** "Home Talks" traits; new books, current event, women's interests, besides the capital Practical Departments. "No woman can imagine what it is to get such a paper as often as baking or ironing-day," writes a reader; "I have taken many papers, but never one like the HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY."

New Features. The Housekeeper's Weekly Bread Contests' giving Gold Watches for the best bread: the **H. W. Purchasing Club**, which earns from $10 to $50 a year for each member; the **10 per cent. Dividend Fund**; and other privileges for subscribers only. The only Household WEEKLY Don't't miss getting it next year. Only $1.00 now to December, 1893. *No free samples*

Famous Faces. A collection of rare beauty and value,—fine engraved portraits of Phillips Brooks, Lady Henry Somerset, Tolstoi, "Pansy" and many others. **THE HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY PORTRAIT ALBUM** is a gem,—the result of years of labor, and *cannot be bought anywhere.* Plates bound with silk in fine embossed cover. Given **FREE** with every new subscription to HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY.

HOUSEKEEPER'S WEEKLY, Phila., Pa,

Fall Season of '92 at Lowenberg's

THIS WELL KNOWN

CLOTHING HOUSE

needs no Flashy Heading in making its announcement

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Its previous reputation for

HONESTY AND UPRIGHTNESS

gained by an existence of almost a half a century are sufficient assurance that this policy will be continued. Case after case, filled with all the prevalent styles of the trade is being received.

Nobby Clothing, Stylish Hats and Novelties in Furnishings. In the

Custom Tailoring Department

Will be found all the newest shades and you will be surprised at the phenomenally low prices you can get.

FINE TAILOR MADE GARMENTS.

CALL WHILE THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE

and make your selection at the old established stand of

The D. LOWENBERG Estate.

Fine Clothiers at Low Prices. Bloomsburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Moses Schlicker, late of the township of Beaver, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Catharine Schlicker, Ezra J. Schlicker, James W. Schlicker, residents of said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Executors. CATHARINE SCHLICKER, EZRA J. SCHLICKER, JAMES W. SCHLICKER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary A. Hagenbuch, dec'd.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the funds in the hands of the Executor of said estate to and among the parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg to perform the duties of his appointment on Friday, November 18, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon when and where all persons having claims against said estate must present them for settlement or be forever debarred from a share of said fund.

ROBT BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But an honest tale speeds best being plainly told. This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT.

Who will be President? Send your answer with eight two-cent stamps, for a sample copy of THE CANADIAN QUEEN, containing rules and conditions, and secure one of the following valuable prizes:

To the first correct answer will be awarded a Steinway or Chickering Piano; the two next, each a pair of beautiful Diamond Ear-Rings; the next ten, each a first-class Sewing Machine; and to the last ten will be awarded each a full Silver Tea Service (value $60.00).

In addition to these, every person correctly naming the next President will have their choice of a magnificent Diamond Bracelet, a pair of Diamond Ear-Rings, or an imported Opera Glass.

Contest closes November 7th. Any letter post-marked that date will be accepted.

During the contest special prizes will be given to the first ten answers received each day, without regard to name of candidate.

All prizes for the U. S. free of duty.

ADDRESS: Dept. "A."

THE QUEEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., TORONTO, CANADA.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease *Consumption*, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis* and all throat and lung *Maladies* He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York Sept. 16, 1 yr.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 5 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address POND LILY COMPANY. No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.